The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,993.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
,, Carwar	16	,, Bimlipatam	18
,, Cochin	19	,, Vizagapatam	18
,, Tuticorin	20	,, Coconada	19
,, Colombo	20	,, Madras	23
,, Galle		,, Pondicherry	
,, Negapatam	24	,, Negapatam	24
,, Pondicherry		,, Galle	
,, Madras	27	,, Colombo	27
,, Coconada	29	,, Tuticorin	28
,, Vizagapatam	30	,, Cochin	29
,, Bimlipatam	30	,, Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1,040 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. L. Ross, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th August, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Aug.		Down.	Aug.	Sept.
Leave Bombay	10 & 24		Leave Bussorah	29	12
,, Kurrachee	14	28	,, Fao	29	12
,, Guadur	15	29		Sept.	
	Sept.		,, Bushire	1	15
,, Muscat	18	1	,, Linga	3	17
,, B. Abbas	20	3	,, B. Abbas	5	19
,, Linga	21	4	,, Muscat	7	21
,, Bushire	24	7	,, Guadur	9	23
,, Fao	25	8	,, Kurrachee	12	26
Arrive Bussorah	26	9	Arrive Bombay	15	29

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 644 tons, 160 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 10th August, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H.P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 17th August, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July 1868.

NOTICE.—The Inman Line Screw Steamer "CITY OF DUBLIN" will leave this positively for LIVERPOOL *via* MAURITIUS and the CAPE on the morning of SUNDAY the 9th instant.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 4th August 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "ALBUERA," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship "Albuera."

Bombay, 30th July 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "MOUNTAIN LAUREL," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship "Mountain Laurel."

Bombay, 27th July 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "ANNIE SHARP," from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Evans will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co., Agents Ship "Annie Sharp."

Bombay, 5th August 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "ELIZABETH," Captain Buffet, from Bordeaux, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods, as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Buffet will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be first sent to us for countersignature.

[illegible]ACKWELL & Co., Agents for Captain Buffet, Barque "Elizabeth."

Bombay, 6th August 1868.

DYE! DYE!! DYE!!!:—ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.—A sixpenny bottle of Magenta, Violet, &c., will dye 20 yards of Ribbon in 10 minutes. Ask for Judson's Simple Dyes.

Magenta.	Green	Canary	Purple.
Mauve.	Orange.	Cerise.	Blue.
Violet.	Crimson.	Black.	Pink.
Scarlet.	Brown.		

Price Sixpence per bottle.

These Dyes will be found useful for Dyeing articles of Woollen or Silk manufacture; also Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper; for tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of Chemists in the United Kingdom and Colonies. Wholesale of Patent Medicine Vendors.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE, FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES, of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

BOXER CARTRIDGES FOR SNIDER RIFLE.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., ·577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; ·500 (or half-inch) bore; and ·451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT, as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of military BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty,) of all three sizes, picked with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of BOXER CARTRIDGES, ·450 bore, for Revolving Pistols, in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

PIN CARTRIDGES, for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 M, 9 M, and 7 M, bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Water proof and E B Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,

GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C. WHOLESALE ONLY.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez.—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 20th August.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

FOR SALE, by Public Auction, on the 13th proximo, if not sooner disposed of by private sale, the three remaining SCREW STEAMERS belonging to the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company now in liquidation, *viz.*, "KOINA," "NADA," and "MULA." These steamers have been running but a short time, and are well known as vessels of large carrying capacity and good speed, on a moderate consumption of Coal. The steamers will be made over to the purchasers on the termination of their present charter to Government.

"KOINA" built at Middlesburgh, 1st Nov. 1864, by Candlish and Fox.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam.	Depth.
706·72/100	896	230' 1'	30' 25'	17' 5'

Horse Power: Nominal.	Indicated.	Draught: Light.	Laden.
120	600	10' 4'	15' 6'

Carrying capacity 3,314 Bombay pressed bales cotton. Average consumption of Coal 17½ tons per day. Passengers accommodation 18 first class.

"NADA" built at Newcastle 1863 by Marshall.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam	Depth.
716·76/100	880	201' 2'	29' 2'	18' 7'

Horse Power: Nominal.	Indicated.	Draught: Light.	Laden.
100	500	9·9	15·6

Carrying capacity 3,254 bales Bombay pressed Cotton. Average consumption of Coal 17 tons per day. Passenger accommodation 18 First and 10 Second Class.

"MULA" built at Sunderland. 1st Nov. 1864, by Pile, Hay & Co.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam.	Depth.
548·14/100	690	229' 6'	27' 75'	16' 10'

Horse Power: Nominal.	Indicated.	Draught: Light.	Laden.
110	550	1·9	15·0

Carrying capacity 2,400 bales Bombay pressed Cotton. Average consumption of Coal 16 tons per day. Passenger accommodation 20 First and 6 Second Class.

For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 14th July 1868. STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED, a qualified ENGINEER for the Steam Water Barge "PANIWALLA." Salary 80 Rupees per mensem.

References as to Character required.

J. EVERARD C. PRYCE,
Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.

Office of the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, Bombay, 4th August 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).

Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, the commodious Building known as "MOUNT HOUSE," situated on Mount or Victoria Road. For particulars apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

13th July 1868.

TO LET, a HOUSE with two dry GODOWNS, suitable for an Office, situated in Nesbit Lane, Fort, and lately occupied by Messrs. Dadabhoy Ruttonjee and Co. and John Dixon, Esquire, Lloyds' Surveyor. Rent moderate. Apply to

BYRAMJEE and MERWANJEE.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs. Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation)—

House No. 1, lately occupied by J. P. Green, Esquire, Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 7, lately occupied by Mr. F. Chambers. Rent Rs. 80 per month.

Also that large and commodious House and premises in the compound adjoining the House at present occupied by W. Gilbert, Esquire. Rent Rs. 400 per month.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 4th June 1868.

NOTICES.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Liver-Stables Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthen Hibram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a pair.—Charges moderate. Terms cash in advance.

NOTICE.—THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED).—The undernoted SHARES in this Company having been FORFEITED by order of the DIRECTORS, in terms of Clause 18 of the Articles of Association, the PUBLIC are hereby CAUTIONED against purchasing these Shares except upon production of SHARE CERTIFICATES bearing notification of the same having been re-issued.

SCHOENE, KILBURN, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Nos. 65/75, 80/81, 190/192, 224/225, 457/459, 460/462, 463/464, 477/478, 483/484, 485/487, 488/489, 492/496, 497/498, 503/504, 514/515, 516/517, 523/525, 549/550, 551/552, 573/574, 575/576, 721/723, 724/725, 944/953, 1012.

Calcutta, 11th June 1868.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE AND INDIA, LIMITED, (in Liquidation)—NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of Section 158 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the said Company, No. 81 Bazaar Gate Street, in Bombay, on the 10th day of September 1868, at 3 P.M., for the following purpose:—

To receive, consider, and adopt the Final Report and Accounts of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the Property of the Company disposed of.

CURSONDASS VULLUBDASS, } Liquidators.
HURRIRAM PRANNATH, }

Bombay, 5th August 1868.

NEW CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 9, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

JUNAS TYEB, having removed his business to the above address, respectfully solicits an Inspection of his new Stock, consisting of Goods just arrived from England, the style and quality of which cannot be surpassed.

The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of an experienced cutter, and the best workmanship and a perfect fit can be guaranteed; and Junas Tyeb ventures to hope that this, combined with the best quality of materials at low prices, will ensure to him a continuance and increase of the support he has enjoyed for the past 15 years. In addition to a large assortment of Woollens, and other materials suitable for every description of clothing, Junas Tyeb has an extensive stock of Hosiery, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Railway Rugs, Portmanteaus, and all other articles of outfit.

Bombay, 9th July, 1868.

BYCULLA HOTEL,

SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF THE BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay; and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental markets.

The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favourable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROSSELET & Co

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, Iron Merchants.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.

KINLOCH & ALLAN.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

MR. DOSSAJEE ESMULLJEE, 28, Meadow Street, Bombay,

A large stock of Fresh goods just received by the last Mail.

Gentleman's } Ladies' } Children's } Boots and shoes, new batch,
Ladies' Slippers
Gentlemen's felt and helmet hats.
Angola cloth for gentleman's trousers.
Ladies' Black silk pututoes, new fashion,
Looking Glasses,
Cashmere Cloth, double breadth.
Colored Crape,
Blankets, White and Colored.

Bombay, 3rd August 1868.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have the honor to intimate that they have, from this date, closed their Miscellaneous Comission Agency, and beg to refer their constituents with the utmost confidence to Messrs. DAVEE SAHAEE and CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, for the execution of any future orders.

HENRY COPE & Co.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

With reference to the above notice, the undersigned beg to inform the constituents of Messrs. HENRY COPE & Co., and the public in general, that they will be happy to receive orders for any Goods of Kashmeer and Umritsur manufacture.

Commencing business on a somewhat large scale, they deem it right to intimate that all orders for Goods to be prepared must be accompanied by a remittance from approved parties, to the amount of at least one-half the probable cost of the items required. (A list of prices is annexed.) The balance to be paid within two months from date of despatch of Goods. From customers not known to the firm, cash in full or a substantial reference will be required. Also as to Goods in stock the undersigned will be happy to forward them at once, on condition of payment being made within two months. In either case Interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. after the expiration of 2nd month.

DAVEE SAHAEE and CHUMBA MULL.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

List of the Shawl Articles that can be immediately prepared to order, or some of them found ready at

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE, AND CHUMBA MULL'S.

AT FIXED AND UNALTERABLE PRICES.

SHAWLS.—Kashmeer, Square woven,—of all colors and patterns, generally 2 yards 4 inches long, 2 yards 4 inches broad, at from 300 to 900 Rs. each.

Kashmeer long, of the same colors, and of a variety of patterns, 3 yards and 1 foot long, by 1 yard and 2 feet broad, at from 500 to 1,500 Rs. each; but those above 1,000 are only prepared to order.

Umritsur, Long, woven—of the same colors, patterns, and size as above, at from 100 to 600 Rs. each.

Do. Square, ditto, same size as Kashmeer, of various colors and patterns, at from 100 to 400 Rs. each.

Kashmeer, Square, worked—of same colors and patterns as above, at from 130 to 250 Rs.

Umritsur, ditto, ditto,—at from 30 to 100 Rs.

A variety of long (only sold in pairs) and square—of elegant patterns, at smaller prices, manufactured at Noorpoor, Kishnapoor, Tiloknath, Bisowlee, &c. (These are suitable as Durbar Presents to Native Gentlemen, Officials, &c.)

Kashmeer, Muleeda, and long square,—worked in braid, and in silk, of handsome and new patterns, at from 80 to 130 Rs.; a most comfortable, and at the same time, elegent article of a lady's attire.

Muleeda Neckties worked in braid—of colors and sizes, at from 1-12 (for children) to 10 Rs.

SHAWL BORDERS—of every kind and width, at from 8 annas to 5 Rs. and as high as 16 Rs. a yard.

JAMEWARS, UMRITSUR—(striped Shawl Cloth, woven)—suited to make up into Dressing Gowns, &c., at from 40 to 65 Rs. a piece.

Ditto, Kashmeer, at from 180 to 250 Rs. each.

CHOGAS.—Kashmeer and Umritsur (Dressing Gowns) for Ladies and Gentlemen,—of all colors, lined or plain, handsomely worked, at from 25 to 80 Rs.

CHUDDURS, (Scarfs).—Kashmeer Thread (a new fabric in supercession of Rampoor, a most delicate article, of all colors, white the most approved. 4 yards long and 4 yards broad, at Rs. 33. (These Chuddurs have been made in Umritsur of Kashmeer Pushum Thread, to our special order of (finest Goats' wool) (the Rampoor Chuddurs are made of fine Sheep's wool) and have been in great requisition during the past year.

Varieties of these are on hand with needle work shawl borders, braid borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs. according to quality and work.

The same of double thread and newest pattern (specially recommended) at Rs. 37 each.

These Chudders can be had with plain black borders at 40 Rs. each.

CLOTHS.—Muleeda of all colors, suited to many purposes, especially winter clothing—made of the finest Kashmeer pushum, from 24 to 40 inches broad, at from 3¼ to 5¼ Rs. per yard.

Kashmeer Muleeda, very superior, about 50 inches broad, at from 5 to 10 Rs. a yard, according to breadth and quality.

Ulwan, the material on which Shawls are worked, of all colors, and various prices.

Puttoo, (a stout cloth suited to Coats, &c.,) in pieces of various sizes and colors from 3 to 4½ yards long, and from 4 to 5 feet broad, at from 10 to 40 Rs.: it is made of fine Kabul pushum.

SASHES.—Best Silk, new pattern, scarlet and other Colors—at Rs. 9-8 each.

HAVILDARS. ditto at 7 Rs. each.

ONLY PREPARED TO ORDER.

HALF SHAWLS—Scarfs—Kashmeer and Umritsur woven and worked—of colors and patterns, 3 yards long and 2 feet broad, at from 20 to 100 Rs.

Smaller Kashmeer and Umritsur,—of colors and patterns, at from 10 to 40 Rs.

Regimental Putkas, (Kummurbunds) for Native Cavalry Officers, Kashmeer worked, 4 to 5 yards long, at from 60 to 100 Rs. each.

CLOAKS, CAPES, COATS, &c.

Kashmeer and Umritsur—Ladies' Cloaks with or without hoods, with or without sleeves; dove, and other colors at from 30 to 60 Rs.

OPERA CLOAKS, very handsome, white, (lined with white silk) or of colors, at from 50 to 65 Rs. each.

THE SAME—with elegant shawl bordering, newly introduced, at from Rs. 75 to 90.

Ladies' CAPES, Kashmeer worked, of various colors and patterns, at from 30 to 70 Rs.

POLKAS: Kashmeer, and Umritsur, from 15 to 50 Rs.

Kashmeer and Umritsur COATS of Muleeda, worked at from 15 to 35 Rs.

Dress Pieces, worked, of Muleeda, at from 80 to 150 Rs.

Children's dresses, worked, at from 4 to 50 Rs.

Waistcoat Pieces, of various patterns, worked, at from 8 to 20 Rs.

Jumpers, of colors, neatly worked, at from 12 to 25 Rs. according to pattern, work, and material.

CAPS: all kinds, woven or worked, at from 4 to 10 Rs.

Superior ditto, Kashmeer, woven and worked, at from 10 to 15 Rs.

Coarse Chuddurs, Rampoor and Hill, at from 10 to 27 Rs.

Gagereen —A new and elegant Khakee fabric of silk and cotton, strong and light, suited to Officers' summer clothing, to pugrees, riding habits, &c.; 31 inches wide, at 2 Rs. per yard, in pieces of 25 yards or thereabouts.

Pugrees, of silks, Gagereen, Muleeda, &c., of all kinds and lengths, width and quality, at any price that may be desired.

Kummurbunds, Silk or pushum, of all kinds and at any price.

DAVEE SAHHEE and CHUMBA MULL.

Umritsur, 1st October 1867.

NOTICES.

PROFESSOR RUCHWALDY, The Hungarian Wizard, Pupil of Professor Anderson, AND MADAME RUCHWALDY, the celebrated Pianiste, Pupil of Liszt, have arrived from Vienna, and intend shortly to give a SERIES of PERFORMANCES in Bombay.

DAVID JOSEPH,

OF THE LATE FIRM OF JOSHUA JOSEPH AND SONS,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

SUITABLE FOR THE HOME AND FOREIGN MARKETS,

36, FORE STREET, CITY, LONDON.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY (CALCUTTA), LIMITED.—In accordance with the Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors, held this day, at the Registered Office of the Company, NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD CALL of RUPEES FIFTY per SHARE is payable at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Calcutta, on or before 15th proximo.

SCHOENE KILBURN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Calcutta, 8th July 1868.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED) will be held in the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th August current, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The REGISTER of TRANSFERS will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 26th August inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th August 1868.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.—The undersigned have landed a consignment of these CLOSETS and now invite purchasers for them.

The invention entirely does away with all the unmentionable nuisances attached to the employment of the Commodes now in general use in India, and are, in short, invaluable. The Government of India have presented Mr. Moule with £500 in token of their high appreciation of the invention. *Terms*—CASH.

Early application is desirable.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.—Mrs. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA, *for the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the erection of the IRON WORK and DWARF SIDE WALLS of the Crawford Market, on the Esplanade.

Drawings, &c., may be inspected, and forms of Tender obtained, at the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 18th day of August 1868, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, 30th July 1868.

S. MAW & SON,

Manufacturers of SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS, INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c., And Dealers in all kinds of DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, AND APOTHECARIES' WARES,

11 & 12, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E. C.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Jennings's Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins, with self-closing Supply Valves.

Shand and Mason's Hand Fire Engines.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Strand Wire Fencing.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 20, 22, and 24.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipe.
Leather Belting.
Steam and Hand Cranes, Winches, Blocks and Chain.
Bar and Plate, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Steam Engines.
Contractors', Engineers', and Joiners' Tools.
Ornamental Iron Works.
Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c. FREE FROM ADULTERATION,

MANUFACTURED BY CROSSE & BLACKWELL, *Purveyors to the Queen,* SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

BENSON'S WATCHES,

CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

J. W. BENSON, Watch and Clock Maker by special appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Maker of the GREAT CLOCK of the EXHIBITION 1862.

Of the Chronograph by which the Derby is Timed And of the GOLD CASKETS presented by the City of London to T. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Duke of Edinburgh.

And Gainer of Prize Medals at London, Dublin, & Paris Manufacturer of numerous Fine-Art, Racing Cups &c., &c.,

Begs to inform the world that by the aid of improved Steam Machinery he manufactures every description of CLOCK AND WATCH

CLOCK viz.	WATCH viz.
CHURCH,	LEVER,
STABLE,	CHRONOMETER,
HALL,	HORIZONTAL,
DRAWING-ROOM,	KEYLESS,
DINING-ROOM,	CHRONOGRAPH,
LIBRARY, &c.	PRESENTATION, &c.

Watches sent safe by post to all parts of the world.

GOLD CASES. Open face Double cases.	Hunters.	SILVER CASES. Open face double cases.	Hunters.
BENSON'S LONDON-MADE LEVERS.			
10 10 0	13 13 0	4 4 0	5 5 0
15 15 0	18 18 0	6 6 0	7 7 0
20 0 0	23 0 0	10 10 0	11 11 0
30 0 0	35 0 0	17 17 0	20 0 0
BENSON'S CHRONOMETERS.			
42 0 0	45 0 0	33 0 0	35 0 0
52 0 0	56 0 0	43 0 0	45 0 0
BENSON'S REPEATERS.			
55 0 0	58 0 0	45 0 0	48 0 0
75 0 0	80 0 0	65 0 0	68 0 0
BENSON'S KEYLESS WATCHES.			
30 0 0	33 0 0	20 0 0	22 0 0
35 0 0	38 0 0	25 0 0	28 0 0
BENSON'S CRYSTAL GLASS WATCHES.			
14 14 0	... ...	5 5 0	... ...
21 0 0	... ...	8 8 0	... ...
BENSON'S HORIZONTAL WATCHES.			
5 5 0	8 8 0	2 2 0	3 3 0
9 9 0	12 12 0	4 4 0	5 5 0

For further Prices and Descriptions, and extracts from the Press, see

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET, sent post free to all parts of the World.

Watches Exchanged or Repaired. A Liberal Discount to Merchants.

BENSON'S SHOW ROOMS FOR SILVER And Electro-plate contain every requisite for the Dinner and Tea Table, &c. See illustrated Plate Pamphlet, containing numerous illustrations, descriptions, and prices, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Silver Plate bought or exchanged.

BENSON'S JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT Contains every description of Fine Gold Jewellery, including Bracelets, Brooches, Chains, Ear-rings, Lockets, Pins, Rings, Studs, &c., &c., in all patterns. For prices, &c., see photographs, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Jewellery taken in exchange.

J. W. BENSON,

CITY STEAM WORKS AND SHOW ROOMS, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

WEST-END ESTABLISHMENTS: 5 Old Bond Street, and 99, Westbourn Grove, London, *Established* 1749.

NOTICES.

LOST, on THURSDAY last, 30th July, a black and tan English TERRIER DOG, answering to the name of "GYP," belonging to Dr. SIDNEY SMITH. Whoever will take the Dog to the P. and O. Office, 3 Rampart Row, will be handsomely rewarded.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received until the 12th August for the CONSTRUCTION of BUILDINGS, ROADS, &c., for a Military Sanitarium at Teethul, in the Bulsar Talooka of the Surat Collectorate. For all information apply at the Office of the undersigned.

CHARLES MANT, Lieutenant R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach Collectorates.

Executive Engineer's Office, S.& B., Surat, 25th July 1868.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Scarf Ring.
2 ,, Linen Collars.	1 Walking Stick.
½ ,, Under-Vests.	1 Umbrella.
1 ,, Fine White Cotton Socks.	1 Binocular Glass.
	1 Rug with Strap.
1 ,, Fine Colored do.	1 Dressing Bag.
1 ,, White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
	2 Overland Trunks.
1 ,, Colored do. do.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 (one) Overland Suit.	1 Opera Hat.
2 (two) Sleeping Suits.	1 Travelling Hat.
2 (two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1 Courier Bag.
6 (six) Scarfs and Ties.	1 Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM: BADHAM BROTHERS.

ENGLISH & EUROPEAN NEWS.

"THE MAIL:"

A Paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from *The Times*.

The Newspaper hitherto known as the *Evening Mail*, having become the property of the Proprietors of *The Times*, IS NOW published twice a week, under the title of "THE MAIL," at the price of Threepence per copy as heretofore.

The days of publication will be Tuesday and Friday, and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of *The Times*, which will thus be rendered available, in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on prepayment at Printing House Square, London.

SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity of the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking

WATTS'S ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

[illegible] system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.

During the last 80 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in bottles at 4s, 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Manufacturing Agents Cox, Gould & Co., Chemists, London. Agents in Calcutta—R. Scott, Thomson & Co.; Bombay—Treacher & Co.; Madras—Barrie & Co.; The Punjaub Trading Co. Limited Umballa, Mecan Meer, Lucknow and Simla.

MALVERN COLLEGE,

President and Visitor. THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.

Head Master. The Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A., Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

THIS COLLEGE is conducted on the MODEL of the GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS, and there is a Modern Department distinct from the Classical.

THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN are educated at a moderate cost, and PREPARED for OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations.

SCHOLARSHIPS of CONSIDERABLE VALUE are attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.

The Pupils are boarded with the ASSISTANT MASTERS, subject to the approval of the Head Master.

Terms for Tuition, £25 per annum to Proprietors, and £31 per annum to non-Proprietors; for Board at Masters' houses, £60.

Full information on application to Henry Aldrich, Esq., the Secretary.

Prospectuses can be obtained of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., Agents, in either of the Presidencies, or of Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I hereby give Notice that the ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY the 12th day of August, instant, at half past two o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the several subjects which were left undisposed of at the last Meeting held on the 29th ultimo.

I hereby likewise give Notice that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held at the same time and place, when the following business will be brought forward:—

I.—To grant leave of absence as from the 14th day of July 1868 for six months to T. G. Hewlett, Esq., Executive Officer of Health, Bombay Municipality; and to consider the salary to be given to Surgeon J. Lumsdaine, who has been appointed by Government to act during his absence.

II. A Notice from the Chairman of the Bench that he intends to move the following Resolutions, viz.—

1.—That in the opinion of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay it is desirable that a Census or Enumeration be made of all persons within the said City, and that the same be taken at such time and in such manner as shall be directed by the Municipal Commissioner with the sanction of the said Justices and of the Governor in Council, in accordance with the provisions of Section 217, and other Sections in relation thereto in "The Bombay Municipal Act of 1865."

2.—That a Select Committee of the Bench of Justices be appointed to report, at as early a date as possible, upon the following matters:—

A.—Whether it is expedient that any and what alterations or reductions should be made in the existing salaries or establishments under "The Bombay Municipal Act of 1865," or in any and which of them.

B.—Whether any and what alterations or amendments in the said Act or in the amending Act (No. IV. of 1867) are desirable, and whether it is expedient that the same should be embodied in a further amending Act, or whether the existing Acts should be repealed and a new one passed.

C.—To nominate the Justices to serve on such Select Committee.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Acting Clerk of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 3rd August 1868.

TO THE CLERK OF THE PEACE.

Sir,—In connection with the discussion at the last Meeting of the Bench of Justices relative to the filling up of the appointment of Health Officer, I give notice that at the Special Meeting I shall request the Municipal Commissioner to explain what he considers the legitimate duties of the Consulting Officer of Health, appointed by the Governor in Council under para. 15 of Act II. of 1865, for the City of Bombay. Should the Commissioner's explanation prove unsatisfactory, I shall propose,

It is opposed to the interests of the Municipality that the Consulting Officer of Health should any longer be charged with the executive duties, but an Executive Sanatory Officer should be allotted to superintend the cleansing of the Town.—I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

W. COLLUM.

Bombay, 6th August, 1868.

TO THE CLERK OF THE PEACE.

Sir,—I beg to give notice that at the Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay on the 12th instant, I shall move the following resolution:—

That whereas the Bench having on the 6th March last passed the following resolution:—

"That the Standing (Finance) Committee be requested to prepare a revised Draft of the Municipal Act of 1865, and that the Commissioner forward to them reports by the Heads of Departments as to the working of the different Sections of the Act," and whereas the Draft Act has been prepared, and is now under consideration by the Standing Committee the appointment of another Select Committee as proposed by the Chairman is unnecessary.—I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS,
Justice of the Peace.

Bombay, 6th August, 1868.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

DOLLOND, 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—THE best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N. B. Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

NOTICE.—The Free Navigation of the Port is greatly obstructed by the Jib-booms of Vessels being kept rigged out in direct contravention to the Bombay Port Rules. The Master Attendant hereby gives NOTICE that the JIB-BOOMS of all vessels be RIGGED IN forthwith, or the penalties for disobedience to orders of Conservator will be enforced as provided by Section XI Act XXII. of 1855.

J. EVERARD C. PRYCE,
Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.

Office of the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, Bombay, 1st August 1868.

THE BULKLEY HOTEL, Ramle in the environs of Alexandria, An English Hotel in EGYPT.

One of the best Hotels, well adapted for Invalids seeking to recruit their health. It is considered the sanitarium of a warm climate.

Has a large garden and is situated near the Sea, facilitating bathing. Mosquito Curtains not required, which speaks volumes.

Terms—10 Shillings per Day.

Railway communication to and from Alexandria every half hour at very low Fares.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSERE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

STUDIO.—No. 9, Hummum Street.

SYKES AND DWYER,

LANDSCAPE AND PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Portraits taken daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

FOR SALE—Views of Bombay, Poona, Sattara, Kurrachee, Sholapore, Beejapore, Caves of Elephanta, Karlee, Groups of Brahmins, Hindoos, Nautch Girls, Bunnias, &c., &c.

NATIVE CHARACTERS.

Houses, Horses, Tombs, &c., taken to order.

BOMBAY CITY BANK, LIMITED. (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—A FIRST DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of the above Company will shortly be made. All persons holding SHARE CERTIFICATES are required to produce the same, together with duly executed Transfers, at the Office of the Bank, No. 7 Hornby Row, between the 20th July instant and 20th August 1868, for the purpose of having the same [illegible] cluded from participating in such distribution of Assets.—Dated this Ninth day of July 1868.

B. R. MODY, }
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY, }

NOTICE is hereby given that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted by the Ecclesiastical side of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to EWARD MORRISS, the Manager in Bombay of the Agra Bank (Limited), to administer the Estate and Effects in this Presidency of GEORGE PATRICK ALSTON, deceased, late of Bombay, Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. All persons therefore having any Claims on the Estate of the said GEORGE PATRICK ALSTON are requested to send in the same to the said EDWARD MORRISS on or before the Eighteenth day of October next, after which date the remaining Assets will be remitted to the Administrator of the Estate residing in Scotland.—Dated Bombay, this 17th day of July 1868.

JOHN S. HURRELL,
Solicitor to the Administrator.

Mrs. HERN,

3, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

Has always on hand a large and fashionable stock of MILLINERY,

BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, DRESSES, BALL DRESSES, &c., &c.,

and is prepared to execute WEDDING, MOURNING, AND OTHER ORDERS.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or satisfactory reference.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT; And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by H. M.'s Resident Transport Officer, Bombay Dockyard, up to one o'clock P.M. of the 10th August 1868, for the supply, by Contract, of PROVISIONS, specified in the subjoined Schedule.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Provisions for the Overland Transport Service."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of Cash.

Biscuits must be purchased from the Commissariat.

Details.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Consumption more or less according to the scale of ration.	When and to whom to be delivered.	Instalment deliverable and specific times of delivery.	Amount of deposit to be lodged with Tenders or before opening it.	Amount of additional security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.
		lbs.					
Biscuit, Commissariat made	Twelve Months.	89,389	To be weighed and delivered on board any of H. M. I. T. Ship and approved by Receiving Officer.	As required.	10 per cent.	20 per cent.	As per Sample.
Currants		750					
Biscuit Powder		323					
Fresh Meat		60,311					
Chocolate		3,645					
Coffee		625					
Preserved Fowl		95					
Milk (quarts)		303					
Mutton Broth		1,063					
Mustard		582					
Oatmeal		3,150					
Pickles		12,869					
Pepper, Black		305					
Raisins		2,835					
Rum (gallons)		1,559					
Sugar		55,693					
Salt, 1st sort		9,469					
Tea, Black, 1st sort		10,329					
Vinegar (gallons)		252					
Yeast do.		277					
Provisions for Natives.							
Chillies		219					
Cummin Seed		204					
Coriander Seed		248					
Dhall		14,53[illegible]					
Flour, Raw		15,025					
Firewood		25,230					
Fish, Salt		5,449					
Ghee		5,586					
Garlic		212					
Rice		95,024					
Split, Peas		625					
Salt, 2nd sort		537					
Turmeric		215					
Vegetables		3,897					

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON,
Resident Transport Officer.

Overland Transport Department, Bombay, 24th July 1868.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS, just to hand a fresh consignment of solid Mahogany SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOS, with recent improvements.

These Pianos are without doubt the best for India ever manufactured, they give universal satisfaction.

Illustrated and descriptive Circular sent free by post on application.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.—The Emperor's Binocular is justly esteemed the most perfect Binocular that has been produced. Each Sight-glass consists of three Lenses, and each object-glass of three Lenses also, consequently there are Twelve Lenses contained in each Binocular, and by which the *greatest possible power and the largest field of vision* are obtained. The Emperor's Binocular is also admirably adapted for use at Night.

The Casing is of Metal, firmly covered with specially prepared Leather. The Focus-glasses are regulated by a screw adjustment and moveable shades protect the Object-glasses from glare, rain, &c. Each Binocular is fitted in a strong Patent Leather Case, with Shoulder Strap and Buckle complete, the whole being contained within a very small space.

PRICE—EIGHTY RUPEES.

PURE CHARCOAL FILTER, The most perfect Purifier of Water ever invented.

This Filter has the great advantage over all others of not retaining the impurities drawn from the Water filtered within it. This is effected by applying the Cyphon principle, by means of which the Water is drawn up, though the filter and then the suspension of the suction at the turning off of the tap allows the impurities to fall away from the filter to the bottom of the Cistern. The Filter has been much used in England in Government buildings, hospitals, and other large establishments.

Cistern Filters fitted with tube and tap complete, Rs. 25.

The above Cistern fitted in 7 gallon stone jar. Rs. 30.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a fresh supply of the above, which may be seen at their premises in Rampart Row.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

LOYSEL'S PATENT TEA AND COFFEE PERCOLATORS.

LOYSEL'S Urn-shaped Percolator now stands unrivalled as the only perfect system for making Tea and Coffee, either for private individuals, for Messes, Families, Hotels, Refreshment Rooms, Schools, Ships, &c. It is used already by upwards of 200,000 families and at most large establishments in the United Kingdom, as well as at the House of Lords, the House of Commons, the Clubs, (Reform, Conservative, Gresham, &c.), South Kensington Museum, London Tavern, St. James's Hall, Cremorne, Great Western Royal Hotel, and has received universal approbation wherever it has been used.

LOYSEL'S Urn-shaped Percolator is manufactured in Blocked Tin, in Copper Bronzed in Britannia Metal, and in Electro Plate; those imported by SOUNDY & Co. are all warranted, genuine, and are of excellent quality and workmanship.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX.—This is a new and most useful description of DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX. It is manufactured of Metal throughout, is strongly brass bound, and is secured with Hobbs' Patent Lock.

The Lid contains a Compartment, fastened with lock and key, for the security of valuable papers, &c., requiring to be readily accessible.

The Superior Tray is divided into small divisions, and contains two spring Inks, and Ruler.

The Under Tray is divided for Writing Papers, Envelopes, &c., &c., and there is ample space underneath the Under Tray in which to deposit Documents, Deeds, &c., &c.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a fresh consignment of the above Boxes, which for compactness and durability are strongly recommended. Rs. 50 each.

The above is fully illustrated in our Catalogue for 1868. Free by post on application.

SOUNDY & Co.

Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

The newly improved Patent Domestic FREEZING APPARATUS.

PURE ICE, Produced by means of HEAT AND WATER.

The only expense beyond the first cost being that of the Wood Charcoal, amounting to Half an Anna for each operation.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced *perfect in every respect.* The Boiler is now made in solid galvanised Iron, and for all practical purposes is indestructible.

The mere artificial production of Ice has long since been [illegible], and totally untainted state, through a medium which places it within the reach of all, and enables every body to be his own Ice Supplier, has only just been attained by means of the PATENT DOMESTIC FREEZING APPARATUS.

Any eulogy of this perfect and very remarkable invention would be useless; the leading scientific men of the day have expressed their unqualified admiration of it, and the inventor has been rewarded with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and with numerous medals wherever the apparatus has been exhibited.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a large consignment of the above Machines with the latest improvements.

Large size to make about 5 lbs. of Ice—Rs. 275.

Small size to make about 2½ lbs. of Ice—Rs. 175.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

WIND DIAL COMPASSES.

These are Compasses fitted with Arrows for indicating the direction of the Wind. Price Rs. 15.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

COLONEL HYDE'S IMPROVED ENGINEER'S RULES.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a few of these newly and most usefully arranged Rules. Rs. 30.

ROUTLEDGE'S ENGINEER'S RULES.

With joint Champered Edges and degrees on joint. Rs. 15.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "RANGOON."

	Rs.	
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide for June	3	0
Indian Polity: a view of the System of Administration in India. By G. Chesney, Accountant General to the Government of India, P. W. Department	15	12
The Spanish Gypsy: a poem. By Geo. Eliot	9	0
Squire's Companion to the British Pharmacopœia, 1867. 6th Edn.	8	0
Ships and Sailors, ancient and modern. By Cotterill and Little, B. A.	3	12
A Practical Manual of Shipping Law. By W. A. Oliver, Solicitor	2	12
Dickens's American Notes, Author's edn.	2	4
Random Sketches of Buenos Ayres; with explanatory notes	1	8
On the Road; tales told by a Commercial Traveller. By Hemyng	0	12
Pictorial Sheet Alphabet of common objects	1	4
Half a Million of Money. By A. B. Edwards	1	8
Plays.—The Brigand. The Muleteer of Toledo. Handy Andy. Each	0	8
Disraeli's Works, 10 vols.	7	8
Sullivan's Spelling Book Superseded	1	0
Weale's Builder's Price Book for 1868	3	0
Jacob on Construction of Retaining Walls	0	12
—— of Storage Reservoirs	1	8
Beasley's Book of Prescriptions	4	8
—— Pocket Formulary	4	8
—— Druggist's Receipt Book	4	8
Lover's Irish Stories	1	8
Strickland's Lives of the Queens of England. Abridged edn	4	0
Classic Tales:—Rasselas, Vicar of Wakefield, Exiles of Siberia, Paul and Virginia, Indian Cottage, Gulliver's Travels, Sterne's Sentimental Journey, Sorrows of Werter, Theodosius and Constantia, and the Castle of Otranto	2	12
Graham's Domestic Medicine, 13th edition, 1864	10	8
Bohn's Handbook of Domestic Medicine	3	12
Carpenter's Animal Physiology. Bohn's New edition, 1867	4	8
Handbook of Games:—Whist, Piquet, Ecarte, Lansquenet, Boston, Quadrille, Cribbage, and other Card Games; Faro, Rouge et Noir, Hazard, Roulette, Backgammon, Draughts, Billiards, Bagatelle, American Bowls, &c. &c.	3	12
Staunton's Chess Praxis. A Supplement to the Chess Player's Handbook	3	12
A History of India under the two first Sovereigns of the House of Taimur,—Baber and Humayun. 2 vols. By W. Erskine, Esq.	10	8
Murray's History of British India down to '56	4	0
Pickwick Abroad; or, the Tour in France. Illustrated by Crowquill. By G. W. M. Reynolds.	6	12
Market Harborough. By W. Melville	1	[illegible]
Mary Barton. By Mrs. Gaskell	1	8
Tilbury Nogo. By W. Melville	1	8
Barnard Smith's Arithmetic and Algebra (in 1 vol).	8	0
Key to Barnard Smith's Arithmetic	6	4
Thackeray's Lovel the Widower	3	12
—— Denis Duval	3	12
—— The Virginians: a tale of the last century.	5	4
—— Pendennis: his fortunes and misfortunes, &c.	5	4
—— The Newcomes, memoirs of a most respectable family	5	4
—— Vanity Fair: a novel without a hero	4	8
—— Esmond: a story of Queen Anne's reign	4	8
—— The Irish Sketch Book	3	12
—— The Paris Sketch Book	4	8
—— Adventures of Philip on his way through the world	4	8
Half Hours with the best Authors, 2 vols.	7	8
Dean Alford's A Plea for the Queen's English	3	12
Morphy's Games of Chess	3	12
Staunton's Chess-Player's Handbook	3	12
—— Companion	3	12
Walker's Manly Exercises	3	12
The Book of Humour, Wit, and Wisdom	2	12
PIANOFORTE MUSIC.		
Boosey's Musical Cabinet, No. 106—Offenbach's Opera the Grand Duchess of Gerolstein	0	12
Ditto, No. 107—Bellini's Opera Norma	0	12
Ditto, No. 108—Flotow's Opera Martha	0	12
Chappell's Musical Magazine for April—12 Songs by Benedict and Sullivan	0	12
Ditto, for May—9 Fantasias by B. Richards	0	12
Ditto, for June—8th Selection Christy M. Songs.	0	12

Bombay, 20th July 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Back Bays close at 475, Elphinstones 750, New do. 190, Mazagons 670, Colabas 1030, Bank of Bombay 110, New do. 13 per cent. premium. Government Securities—Fours 95. Fives 109, Fives and a half 115. Market steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co. ..	475 per share
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	30 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.. ..	750 p. share
1,080,000	1,000	470	....	New Do.. ..	190 p. share
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	....	Frere Land Co. ...	90 per share
100,000	5,000	4,100	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	670 per share
....	2,000	1,300	25 p s	Port Canning ..	300
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co ...	1030

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks.. ...	6 months' sight	1s. 11⅛d. to 1s. 11 3/16d.
Do. Credits.. ..	6 Do. do....	1s. 11 9/16d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do....	1s. 11⅞d.
Calcutta	At sight	99⅞
Do.	30 days' sight..	98⅞
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	98¼
China...	60 days' sight...	214¼

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	....	Bombay Ship Co ..	1,400 pr share
260,000	2,500	2,500	....	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co ...	390 per share
300,000	5,000	3,500	26	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co ..	2,450 per share
160,000	5,000	2,500	......	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
150,000	500	500	.....	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co ..	85 per share
120,000	5,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited ...	100 per share

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 7TH AUGUST.

		Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee, Akote..	New	220 to 222
Broach..		230 to 232
Dhollera.., Bhownuggur		235 to 236
Veeravul..		210 to 220
Vingorla..		218 to 220
Dharwar Sawginned		235 to 238
Khandeish.., Barsee		215 to 218

Ready sales ... ... 175 Candies.
Market dull.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 7.

Lambe, Lieutenant, 26th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 7.

Becher, Major, 8th Regiment Native Infantry, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India, August* 1.)

Lieutenant E. Gibson, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted sixty days' privilege leave from 25th July, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr assumed charge of the office of Foreign Secretary to the Government of India on the 27th July.

Lieutenant F. Grant, Assistant Commissioner, will take charge of the Bassin District, West Berar, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant K. J. L. Mackenzie, or until further orders.

The services of Mr. H. LePoer Wynne, Under Secretary to the Government of India in this Department, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

Pending the publication of a revised list of officers privileged to frank official covers without actual payment of postage, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify the following additions to the existing list:—The Staff Officer of the Punjab Frontier Force to be included in the existing entry of "Adjutant General," and the Staff Surgeons Major of Allahabad and Gwalior under that of "Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals."

Mr. A. Grigor, Controller of the Money Order Office, Calcutta, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate to proceed to England for fifteen months.

The Hon'ble Sir R. Temple, K.C.S.I., to be President of the Statistical Committee, vice Mr. A. Grote, retired. Mr. G. H. M. Batten to be Secretary to the Statistical Committee, vice Mr. E. Gay, M.A., transferred to Bombay.

The services of Captain H. P. Peacock, of the late 3rd European Light Cavalry, 2nd in Command of the Viceroy's Body Guard, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment as Officiating Agent to the Governor General with the ex-King of Oudh, in addition to his other duties.

The following paragraph of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, dated 25th June 1868, is published for general information:—"Having considered in Council your telegram dated Simla, 30th May, inquiring whether an officer of Cavalry or Infantry may receive compensation, under Despatch No. 160 of 8th August 1866, for sums paid for line steps, I have resolved that such sums may be taken into consideration in estimating the claims of officers to compensation."

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—Captain John Petter Harris, of the Bengal Staff Corps, for 29 months.

The following extract of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, dated the 11th of June 1868, is published for general information:—Major W. W.

Surgeon Major St. George Wade Tucker, M.D., of the Medical Department, is permitted to proceed to Australia on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years, under the old Regulations.

The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Cadre of the late 72nd Native Infantry—Captain, Major in Staff Corps, C. Andrews, to be Major. Lieutenant, Captain in Staff Corps, E. S. Fox, to be Captain.

Infantry—Major, Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps, A. Bagot, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Cadre of the late 15th Native Infantry—Captain, Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps, C. St. G. Brownlow, to be Major. Lieutenant Richard Worsley, to be Captain.

Infantry—Major E. G. Langmore, Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Cadre of the late 27th Native Infantry—Captain, Major in Staff Corps, G. W. Fraser to be Major. Lieutenant, Major in Staff Cors, G. H. Basevi, to be Captain.

Infantry—Major, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, H. C. Anderson Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Cadre of the late 54th Native Infantry—Captain, Major in Staff Corps, W. H. Paget, to be Major. Lieutenant John Goodeve Barlow, to be Captain.

Infantry—Major G. C. Lambert, 101st Foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Cadre of the late 1st E. B. F—Captain, Major in Staff Corps, E. St. George, to be Major. Lieutenant, Captain in Staff Corps, A. G. Owen, to be Captain.

Infantry—Supernumerary Major, Major General, J. M. B. F. Tytler, C. B., Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant Colonel, Supernumerary. Major, Lieutenant Colonel, in Staff Corps, L. R. Christopher, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Cadre of the late 71st Native Infantry—Captain, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, J. I. Murray, Staff Corps, to be Major; Lieutenant, Captain in Staff Corps, A. D. Vanrenen, to be Captain.

Infantry—Major, Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps, G. B. Mainwaring, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Cadre of the late 16th Native Infantry—Captain, Major in Staff Corps, J. J. Dansey, to be Mojor. Lieutenant, Captain in Staff Corps, F. W. Boileau, to be Captain.

Infantry—Major, Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps, W. Metcalf, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Cadre of the late 35th Native Infantry—Captain, Major in Staff Corps, T. C. Hamilton, to be Major.

General List, Infantry—Lieutenant Astell Harrison, to be Captain.

Infantry—Major, Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps, J. Marquis, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Cadre of the late 4th E. R.—Captain, Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps, H. Rose, to be Major. Lieutenant, Brevet Captain, Charles David Peter Nott, to be Captain.

Infantry.—Major Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps, W. McNeile, C.S.I. to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Cadre of the late 5th E. R.—Captain Brevet Lieutenant Colonel A. B. Johnson, Staff Corps, to be Major. Lieutenant, Captain in Staff Corps, F. Van H. Sperling, to be Captain.

Infantry—Major, Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps, H. Raban, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Cadre of the late 36th Native Infantry.—Captain, Major in Staff Corps, M. F. Evatt, to be Major. Lieutenant A. Pullan, Staff Corps, to be Captain.

Infantry—Major G. R. Roberts, Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Cadre of the late 41st Native Infantry—Captain, Major in Staff Corps, A. G. Priestley, to be Major. Lieutenant, Captain in Staff Corps, R. F. Angelo, to be Captain.

Infantry—Major W. Paske, Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Cadre of the late 28th Native Infantry—Captain, Brevet Major, H. L. Millett, Staff Corps, to be Major. Lieutenant Henry Russell Wintle, to be Captain.

Infantry—Major F. V. R. Jervis, Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Cadre of the late 56th Native Infantry—Captain, Major in Staff Corps, A. H. Bamfield, to be Major. Lieutenant, Major in Staff Corps, J. R. A. S. Lowe, to be Captain.

Infantry—Major Henry Alexander Cockburn to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Cadre of the late 53rd Native Infantry—Captain Brevet Major, Sidney Chalmers to be Major. Lieutenant E. Beddy, Staff Corps, to be Captain.

Cadre of the late 54th Native Infantry—Lieutenant L. Blathwayt, Staff Corps, to be Captain.

Cadre of the late 30th Native Infantry—Captain, Major in Staff Corps T. Pierce, to be Major. Lieutenant, Captain in Staff Corps, A. F. P. Harcourt, to be Captain.

Cadre of the late 46th Native Infantry—Lieutenant, Captain in Staff Corps, R. E. Boyle, to be Captain.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Colonel, Major General, J. M. B. F. Tytler, C. B., Staff Corps, is removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—Major General Henry Frederick Dunsford, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, for 2 years.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, from the dates specified:—

Major William Elwyn, 23rd July 1868.

Major Peter Henry Peck Gill, Major William John Ward, and Major Charles Frederick Hicks, 25th July 1868.

Major Erskine Grant Langmore, and Major John Peter William Campbell, 28th July 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel W. W. H. Greathed, C.B., R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, 1st Grade, and Officiating Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, Irrigation Works, and Joint Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—7TH AUGUST.

London....Cotton....	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.	
Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	do.	do.
Liverpool...Cotton....	£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 15s. 0d.	do.
Seeds	£0 15s. 0d.		
Overland..Cotton.....	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet	
China .....Cotton.....	Rs. 2 to 3	per bale.	
Mauritius .Gram	Rs. 0 12 0	per bag.	

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Aug. 7	Baroda (s)	Haselwood ..	Suez, July 26.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Aug. 7	Mabel	Wheeler.......	Calcutta.
	Clytie	Whiting......	Manilla.
	Orissa (s)	Anderson	China.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Lalla Rookh*, Wilson, to Madras.
Ship *Glenlee*, Burkett, to Bassein.
Barque *Mohideenbux*, Nacoda, to Tuticorin.
Steamer *John Bright*, Cumming, to China.

The ship *Pehlwan*, to Calcutta, began to load yesterday.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR MADRAS.

THE British built Barque "CANNATE" will sail for the above Port on or about the 13TH INSTANT.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. HORMUSJEE & JAMSETJEE.

STEAM FOR ENGLAND VIA THE CAPE.

THE first-class full-powered Steam Ship "PERUVIAN," 2,500 tons, 300 Horse Power, HENRY SALMON, Commander, will be despatched, with Passengers only, on or about the 1st September, for Liverpool, calling at Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, to land and receive Passengers for the Cape.

This magnificent Steam Ship, so well known in the American passenger trade, offers a most favourable opportunity to those proceeding to England at this season of the year, and her passenger accommodation will be found all that could be desired. For terms of passage apply to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AUSTRALIAN HORSES.—On SATURDAY next, the 15th August, at 3 P.M., unless previously disposed of, ALLI ABDOOLLA will sell by AUCTION at his Commission Stables, Byculla, the remainder of the Consignment of HORSES per Ship "Cœur de Lion," from Adelaide.

Bellasis Road, 7th August 1868.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, 200 dozen (quarts) good sound BREAKFAST CLARET, just arrived. Price Rs. 14 per dozen, to effect a speedy sale.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

Bombay, 7th August 1868.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED). —NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 8TH to the 21ST AUGUST, both days inclusive.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,

Bombay, 7th August 1868. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED). NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the period to 30th June last, at the rate of RUPEES ELEVEN and ANNAS EIGHT (11-8) per SHARE will be payable on and after the 12TH INSTANT to Registered Shareholders on 30th June 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,

Bombay, 7th August 1868. Secretary and Treasurer.

AUCTION SALE OF WRECK OF FIRE SHIP "MAI BLUME."—On TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. VOLKART BROTHERS & Co., to whom may concern, Ship "MAI BLUME," lying at Mazagon Bunder, with all things, &c., except to the Government Cargo.

The full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th August 1868.

THE CELEBRATED ARGYLE LAMP.—The ARGYLE LAMP is justly celebrated for its brilliant white light, and which, from the Oil being above the flame, burns so perfectly steady; unlike the ordinary Argand Lamp, it casts no shadows on the Table, and is unaffected by a strong wind or Punka. Hitherto they have been almost unknown in Bombay, but in Calcutta there is scarcely any other kind of Lamp used.

Handsome Bronzed Pedestal Lamp......... Rs. 35.
Do. do. larger size ... . „ 45.
Richly cut solid Glass Pedestals and Silver-plated Mountings... ... . „ 60.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED AND FAR-FAMED

LENTON TROUPE.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, 5TH AUG.

AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.

NEW ACTS! NEW SONGS! NEW SOLOS!

A GREAT SATURDAY NIGHT BILL.

The whole of the Company will appear

TO-NIGHT

in their

PLEASING AND VARIED ENTERTAINMENT,

Concluding with an entirely new

BALLET D'ACTION,

in which the whole of the Corps de Ballet will appear.

Doors open at a quarter before eight o'clock, commencing precisely at a quarter before nine o'clock. Carriages may be ordered for half past 11.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle........ Rs. 5 | Gallery ....Rs. 2
Stalls................. „ 3 | Pit....... .... „ 1

Box Office open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, Rampart Row, where First-class Seats may be secured.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.—The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 11th August at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.—The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 7th August, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1868.

IT is a natural consequence of her being so entirely devoid of a real insight into the character of those upon whose behalf she is so philanthropically, if not in all senses, so wisely labouring, that Miss Carpenter should provoke the occasional mirth of the male population of this country; or, more correctly speaking, of those sections which come into any contact with the world outside the limit of their own *gaum* or *peit*. Her own countrymen, themselves, cannot always avoid a smile at the amusing mistakes into which this amiable lady is sometimes plunging. She is, by temperament, specially liable to fall into them—being, if we have read her character right, impetuous with the impetuosity which belongs to all sanguine people when thoroughly convinced of the worth of their motives, and credulous with the credulity of one who is too amiable to dissect the ideas which are imparted to her, —or to suspect that any one can possibly have any motive for not meeting her half way upon a course so unselfishly directed to the good of her Indian fellow women. Convinced of the disinterested amiability of her own motives, it does not, we can imagine, occur to her that any one to whom she appeals for counsel or information will fail to carefully afford her the best and the most reliable they are capable of offering. Having copiously expressed herself upon all matters pertaining to her subject, we can conceive her believing, when she wrote her recent pamphlet, that she could not be far out in any of the opinions she had carried back with her, since those by whom she had been surrounded in India would never have suffered her to depart possessed of an erroneous opinion upon any question of prominence of which she was likely to treat. Hence, we may suppose, arose many of those statements in her work, whereat experienced Anglo-Indians smiled, and about which native India grew contradictory. But to contradict the opinions of a foreign critic who deals with one's domestic institutions is one thing; to snarl over them, with the gracelessness with which, even at feeding time, the caged hyena receives the attentions of its keeper, is quite another. The task which Miss Carpenter has set herself may be hopeless, or may be premature, or may have been set about the wrong way; but it was dictated by a purely disinterested philanthropy, and as such merited the courteous treatment which women at all times receive from civilized men—and more especially so, when they are busying themselves with the happiness of their fellows. Even well-meant intrusiveness, even well-meant impertinence, when it is evident that it *is* well meant, demands a gentle rebuff. A sweep may pick up our glove for us,—and irretrievably spoil it by his well-meant civility; but we are bound to sink our irritation at the result in our sense of the well meaning of the act. In the majority of instances we are glad to see that Miss Carpenter's efforts have been regarded in this light by the vernacular journals, most of whom have tempered their disapproval of her object, (when they *did* disapprove) with their sense of the amiability and disinterestedness of her motive. It has been left for the *Hindoo Patriot* to prove the rule, by forming the chief of its few exceptions; and, to do it justice, it has performed its task with a thoroughness which would be worthy the admiration of a Reynolds. Anything more unmanly, more conspicuously void of decency and of that honourable courage which leads us to deal tenderly with the weak or with the defenceless, it has seldom been our lot to read; and we congratulate the Hindu community on its possession of a leading native journal, which has advanced to that stage of independence, where it can cast off the trammels alike of truth and of propriety. There need be no longer any fear that any diffidence, either commendable or otherwise, will bar the way to the free expression of Hindu sentiments. The writer who wrote this article upon Miss Carpenter, and women generally, would write *anything*. Miss Carpenter it seems—being guided perhaps by that instinct which often holds us back when we are unwittingly advancing upon a lurking danger—did not send to this precious representative of Bengal native journalism a copy of her pamphlet. The editor was annoyed thereat. He wanted to review it; but, as he could not review what he had not got, he turns upon the authoress and, in an article compounded of about equal parts of vulgarity and vitriol, discusses her and her sex generally. He lays down a proposition at the outset, and then, as far as we can see, gives the other sex in general the benefit of its application. Womankind, he says, have *an ingrained, instinctive antipathy to the truth*. Now this must mean one of two things; either that he refers exclusively to his own countrywomen, or to womankind at large, which latter interpretation is the one we put upon his proposition. If the first, however, be the real interpretation, and if he did limit his slander to his own people, he at once places himself between two pitfalls; either he must admit that Miss Carpenter's efforts to draw his countrymen up to her moral level are desirable and commendable; or he must include her (Miss Carpenter) and her countrywomen in his proposition by denying that her moral level *is* any way superior, or more desirable, than that which is occupied by those whom she seeks to raise, viz., his own countrywomen. If, on the other hand, our interpretation be the correct one, and he refer to women at large, how, let us ask, is he prepared to prove it? What does he know of the moral worth of our own countrywomen, for example, and how many of them have lied to him? How many have betrayed their "instinctive antipathy to truth" before him? Nay, to how many Englishwomen of repute has he ever spoken at all? Has he, for example, spoken with Miss Carpenter? and if so, in what respect did she betray this "untrained, instinctive antipathy to the truth?" Perhaps she said that the greatest obstacle to the elevation of the women of India, from their present degraded position to one of enlightenment, self-sustainment, and equality, was the narrow-minded bigotry of the *men of India*, especially of some of those who, having themselves learnt the precious value of the strength imparted by knowledge, are careful to avoid bringing about any contact between that knowledge and their women. Was it thus that she betrayed it? Or perhaps she told him that one of the most unlovely results of the benefits which a western contact and control has conferred upon India, is the disposition which many of the receivers of those benefits manifest, to use the strength thus imparted to them to turn and smite the givers; to turn and try to hew their way back again to the corrupt ignorance from which they have been rescued—dragging their countrymen, whom it is their privilege to lead back with them. Was this the manner of the betrayal?

From being brutal, the writer then merges into the impudent. "Asiatics alone," he says, "*dared* to deal candidly with womankind." And behold, say we, the result!—a womanhood, ignorant and enslaved—a manhood, effeminate and corrupt. A worthy boast truly! It is not often that the *Hindoo Patriot's* race have *dared* anything; now that we learn from one of themselves that they have dared something, all wonder ceases, when we see what it is that they have dared—at their having dared nothing nobler. The writer presently goes on from ordinary impudence to sheer sublimity of assurance. He mourns for shackled truth, and asks what chance its native journalistic disciple has, when Asiatics "combine" with Europeans "*to press against it.*" Conceive the picture of the philanthropy and enlightenment of England, joining hands with the awakened desire for knowledge on the part of India, and the *Hindoo Patriot* standing manfully by, pointing at them and bewailing, and denouncing them as oppressors of the truth! We recommend the writer to the Marquis of Salisbury, as a ruler over his fellows, who would be likely to make them happier than an English statesman; we recommend him to Colonel Sykes as one likely to afford a favourable contrast, in some responsible uncovenanted post, with the English "Adventurers" his colleagues; we recommend him to the *Spectator*, as an example to point the moral of its next diatribe against the "stupidity," and "brutal vulgarity" of Anglo-Indians; and we recommend the *Hindoo Patriot* to native friends of native progress, as a journal with whose teaching the less they have to do the better.

THE "Gazette of India" of August 1 publishes new rules regarding leave of absence to Chaplains, which came into operation from that date, but are subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

HIS Excellency the Governor, accompanied by his Staff, proceeds to Beejapoor on the 14th instant, to witness the eclipse on the 17th. His Excellency will proceed by a special train to Sholapoor, and from thence by dawk to Beejapoor.—*Poona Observer.*

WE learn from the "Overland Mail" that "Major-General Sir C. Staveley, K.C.B., late second in command in Abyssinia, has been appointed to succeed to the command of the western district, vice Lieutenant-General Sir A. Spencer, K.C.B., whose term of Staff service has expired." This, we suppose, will occasion some changes in the Bombay Presidency.

THE total fall of rain at Poona since the commencement of the monsoon up to Monday last has been fourteen inches and ninety-six cents.—*Poona Observer.*

THE narrow escape of the N. W. Provinces from a fearful calamity should stimulate the efforts of Government to extend irrigation works as quickly as possible. The fine district of Hatrass is as much in want of means of irrigation as any, and we hear that the line of extension of the canal from the Allyghur district is already marked out, and some 15 miles of the canal actually dug. It would be a great benefit to the public if the lines of irrigation works determined upon by Government, were published in some form of rough plans for general information. We learn that two lines are to run through the Hatrass district, one towards the Ganges at Agra, another towards the Jumna at Muttra, but no distinct information has been given on the subject. The Zemindars, we hear, are getting up a petition to Government not only to have this information given them, but also that the works may be carried on as quickly as possible, so that they may be supplied with water next year. There should be no difficulty in this —the work is of the lightest description, labour abundant, and the inhabitants all anxious to supply.—*Englishman.*

THE courtesy shown to Captain Sladen by the Mahomedans of Yunan, and their evident desire to take advantage of the effort made to open relations with them, augurs well for the reception of Mr. Cooper amongst them, should he be turned back from Thibet. Against the prospect of his being able to penetrate into Thibet from Sz-chuen, we have to set on the one side the treatment experienced by the French missionaries, and on the other the detention of the Nepalese embassy. It may be that a belief that Mr. Cooper has neither a religious nor a political object in view, may induce the Thibetan chiefs to give him a passage. The prospect is, however, a poor one. It is far more likely that he will be compelled to return to China proper, and then, descending the upper waters of the Yang-tse-Kiang, penetrate through Yunan to Burmah. In this case it is just possible that he may effect a junction with Captain Sladen's party at the head-quarters of the Panthays. Strange as such an event would undoubtedly be, it is greatly to be desired. It would complete the circle of knowledge opened up to the Panthays by Captain Sladen's mission, and whilst giving them new ideas of our power and influence, would, at the same time, give them new notions of the value of the great river which divides Yunan from Sz-chuen. Captain Sladen from the west and south would teach them the value of the Irrawaddy, and of the importance of the markets at its mouth. Mr. Cooper would do a like service for the Yang-tse-Kiang and the communities at Hankow and Shanghai. Considering how greatly the cause of commerce would be served by Mr. Cooper's falling in with Captain Sladen's party, we may be permitted the hope that he has been deterred from attempting the dangerous and unprofitable journey from the frontiers of Sz-chuen to the borders of Nepal.—*Englishman.*

A RETURN of murders, homicides, suicides and accidental deaths in the Madras Presidency in 1867, classified according to the results of inquests, which has been submitted to Government by the Acting Inspector General of Police, shows that there were 245 murders against 267 in 1866, a slight decrease. Of the victims, 163 were males and 82 were females. There were 88 cases of culpable homicide against 104 in 1866. Thus, 333 persons in all were killed by criminal violence against 371 in 1866. There were 1,290 suicides against 1,388 in 1866. 492 males and 798 females committed suicide. Sixty-nine per cent. of suicides were by drowning. This is the favourite mode of seeking death with females. 186 males and 127 females hanged themselves. Eighteen of each sex took poison. Thirty-one males and three females found nerve to face lethal weapons. There were 7,608 deaths by accident against 6,892 in 1866. The number of accidental deaths reported increases steadily year by year, which indicates greater efficiency in gathering information. 149 persons were found dead from unknown causes. The number of deaths from want, exposure, &c., has fallen from 17,096 in the famine year of 1866, to the low figure of 510 in 1867. The difference, of course, lies chiefly in Ganjam and Bellary districts, particularly in the former. Bellary registered 1,030 deaths only from these causes in 1866, and only one person is reported to have so died in 1867. This would seem to indicate a remarkably rapid recovery from the exhausting effects of famine. The returns of both years are probably imperfect in this point, and when food is again plentiful deaths are not traced back to their real primary cause of bygone suffering. Trichinopoly and South Canara show the largest number of deaths under this head, viz., 143 and 204 respectively. Malabar shows 65. Madras Town shows 41, but here the Coroner's inquest ensures correctness. Madras district has 30. The numbers in other districts are quite insignificant.—*Madras Times.*

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 17TH JULY.

THE select committee of the House of Commons, which has had under consideration for the last week or two the Government proposal to acquire the telegraph lines of the United Kingdom, has been meeting from day to day, and has made considerable apparent progress with the investigation. I say "apparent," for it is already plain that the job, as an American would say, is much bigger than had been anticipated, and every step the committee has taken, while it has cleared up some difficulties in the way has also revealed more and more the magnitude of the undertaking on which we have entered. The nation, at least the mercantile part of it, is determined that the telegraphs should cease to be at the mercy of private enterprise, and we cannot possibly now stop short. Yet it is very doubtful, allowing for what has been done within the last fortnight, whether the Government can now acquire the rights and property of the companies on terms which will leave any profit on the working, should it be determined to have a uniform rate of a shilling for a message. When the Chancellor of the Exchequer first brought in his bill he based all his calculations on the estimate made by Mr. Scudamore, Assistant Secretary to the Post Office, in the various reports presented to Government. Now Mr. Scudamore computed that he could buy up all the companies for £2,500,000, and after deducting necessary expenses of maintenance, &c., he made out a handsome annual profit to Government on the work likely to be done. The Electric and International Telegraph Company fiercely denounced the plan, and the great Railway interest also rose in arms, and through Mr. Leeman, M.P. for York, opposed the bill on its second reading. When the select committee was appointed, it was quite understood by the public that the hostility displayed in so many quarters would have the effect of prolonging the discussion till it was too late to do anything this year; and there were not wanting ill-natured people (of whom the world is very full) to insinuate that the ill-will shown to the proposal by Mr. Glyn, Mr. Leeman, Mr. Goschen, and other members of the Liberal party was owing to their unwillingness to let the present Ministry get the credit of the measure. But Mr. Scudamore was urgently anxious to have his bill passed this year, partly because he knew that the longer it was put off the higher the nation would have to pay for the lines, and partly because so long as the matter was in suspense no fresh lines would be laid down by any of the companies, and thus our communication would remain stationary for another year at least. He therefore applied himself earnestly to buy off the hostility of the companies by offering them good terms. They asked what was equal to 25 years' purchase money of their present profits; he offered them 20 and got them to take it. Then he made provisional arrangements with one or two railway companies, so that when the select committee met, the opposition was little more than nominal. But this advantage was purchased at a great cost. What with the amounts promised as purchase-money to the Telegraph Companies, the Submarine Company, and Reuter's, the total cost had swollen from two millions and a half sterling to *six* millions, with a tolerable certainty that ere the knotty point of compensation to vested interests shall be settled the actual cost will be at least seven millions sterling.

Now the difference between Mr. Scudamore's original estimate and the enlarged figure I have named is so great as completely to upset all his computations of profit. It is true that he says the property he has bought is much greater than he had intended, and that therefore if he has given more he has to add something to the credit side for possible receipts. There is something in this, but not enough to explain anything like the total difference. The truth is, I believe, that Mr. Scudamore, in his anxiety to push the thing through, and feeling his own credit bound up with its success, made much too liberal offers, and committed himself to some most improvident bargains. He bought off opposition right and left, sincerely believing all the time that he was doing the best thing in the interests of the country. A great many persons and associations, hearing that buying up was the order of the day, came forward with all sorts of vamped up claims. I am told, for instance, that one or two individuals connected with the associated press as compilers of news, and who showed occasional profits of £1,500 a year each, have been offered pensions of £1,000 a year for life. Reuter's Telegram Company was offered ten years' purchase, but having with the potent aid of Mr. Vernon Harcourt, their counsel, demonstrated that to be insufficient, they obtained the promise of twenty years. The result of all this is that those who formerly opposed the Government proposal on the ground of its injustice to the companies, now oppose it as unjust to the nation. They take the high economical grounds. Mr. Goschen is the leader of the malcontents on the committee, and he has made several attempts, generally unsuccessful, to revise the bargains made by cutting down the estimates. He will, however, gain his end in one way. The conclusions arrived at by the committee will go to the House of Commons as those of a minority only, and will therefore by no means tend to reconcile the House to party legislation. Nothing final will be done this session; during the recess Mr. Scudamore will mature his plans, possibly manage to reduce his payments, and next year we shall have a new Parliament, a new Ministry, and Mr. Gladstone at the head of affairs to see that the interests of the nation do not suffer from untimely prodigality on the part of the subordinate officials. Of one thing there is no doubt, and Mr. Scudamore admits it: if the bargain is left to Mr. Gladstone it will be a much better thing for the Exchequer, and a much worse thing for the persons bought up as the necessary preliminary.

Nothing is yet finally decided as to the new telegraphic line down the Red Sea, mentioned by me a fortnight ago, but it will not be neglected. Communication by wire is spreading over the world at such a rate that India cannot be permitted to be left out "in the cold" or abandoned to the tender mercies of Russians. The discussion on a Government acquisition of the lines which has been going on here, facilitates all such movements, and there is at the moment a general rush by all sorts of countries and places to get themselves placed *en rapport* with other places by means of the wire.

Most of the leading joint stock banks have held their meetings and issued their reports this week. The London and Westminster pay a dividend of 6 per cent. with a bonus of 9 per cent., carrying forward a balance of £25,404-12-0. The deposits held by the bank amount to £19,915,950-9-3 against £22,010,571-15-2 at the close of the previous half year. The Union Bank divides 15 per cent. and carries forward £20,760-3-5 to next half year. The deposits it holds amount to £10,069,836-19-4 against £12,071,997-0-3, at the previous balance. The London Joint Stock has declared a dividend of 12½ per cent., the deposits being £13,836,627-11-0. The Alliance Bank divides 3 per cent., the Consolidated Bank 5 per cent., the Metropolitan Bank 5 per cent., the Imperial 5 per cent., and the City 7 per cent. These results are more satisfactory than had been expected, the low value of money for the last year having prepared shareholders for a very indifferent display of profit. The reduced amount held by the various establishments in the shape of deposits is in no case a proof of want of confidence, but the opposite; it is solely due to the little temptation the banks can present by way of interest. What a magnificent property joint stock banking is when properly conducted was shown in a piece of information contributed by Mr. Tite, M. P., the chairman at the London and Westminster Bank meeting. He said that during the whole period that had elapsed since the bank was started, 34 years ago, the bad debts had only amounted to £364,000, while the amount of profits during the same time was £4,700,000.

The Cotton Statistics Bill, of which I previously advised you, comes into operation on the 1st of next month. Stock will be taken at all the ports and places and returned to the Board of Trade on the 31st instant. As formerly hinted by me, it would be wild not to take as implicitly correct the first few returns. It is understood that the preliminary arrangements have already caused a good deal of trouble, and there will doubtless be more than one hiatus over so wide an area as the intended field.

The Council Bills on India were taken on Wednesday on terms that indicated a slight increase in the demand for remittance. The amounts allotted were to Calcutta £150,000 and to Madras £50,000, the minimum being fixed as before at 1s. 10⅞d. on both Presidencies. Tenders at 1s. 11⅛d. would receive 18 per cent., those above that price would be allotted in full. There is very little enquiry for specie as yet however, so far as India is concerned, but a good deal of silver has been taken for China, whence the exchange comes rather higher. For various purposes a considerable quantity of bullion has left the Bank of England during the week. The Argentine loan, the Swedish and Egyptian, and other proposals of the kind involve a withdrawal in most cases in anticipation of the subscriptions, and several shipments have already been made.

A small Swedish loan for railway purposes, amounting to £1,150,000 in a 5 per cent. stock, was brought out by Raphael and Sons on Monday, and an Egyptian loan of £11,890,000 was issued on Wednesday. The latter will not really make much difference in the long run to our market, as it rather consolidates existing debts than creates a new obligation. For the moment, however, it creates a demand for money. The long contemplated intercolonial railway loan for £3,000,000 is also on the point of issue.

The cotton market shows little change since my last. It was firm for a few days in the beginning of the week, and then as usual gave way again. If there were the slightest activity at Manchester these fluctuations would not occur, but so long as the business doing in the manufacturing districts is so small and so unprofitable, a permanent rise in the raw martial cannot be maintained. The accounts to-day from Manchester mention unrelieved dulness and depression, and observe that though there has been an advance in cotton, prices of goods have ceased to follow the lead of the raw material. The stocks of cloth, &c., are asserted to be considerable, with large supplies continually coming forward. The position of manufacturers is most unenviable, and with a rise in the staple and a fall in the finished article they may be said to be in that delectable "fix" known north of the Tweed as being "between the de'il and the deep sea." Just let your readers look at the figures which I have from an excellent authority. On the 19th June, middling Orleans was quoted at 11⅛d. and China shirtings at 11s. 3d. for 8½ lbs. The latter can be freely bought to-day at 10s. 9d., yet cotton is firmly held at 11½. The contrast is still more striking on reference to the price at the corresponding period of last year. Then shirtings were quoted at 11s. 6d. and cotton at 10½d., equal to a difference now of 18d. per piece against the manufacturer, as compared with his position in July 1867. The loss of course is serious, but the production is nevertheless not curtailed to the extent necessary to correct this anomaly. The double effect is that an active demand exists for cotton, and at the same time a very sluggish enquiry for goods.

The stock at Liverpool to-day is 553,000 bales. The sales have been 47,375, and the import 13,125 bales. Closing prices are—Middling Upland 11¼d., Orleans 11½d., Mobile 11¼d., Egyptian 9¼d., Fair Egyptian 12d., Pernam 10⅝d., Bahia 10⅝d., Maranham 11d., Smyrna 9½d., Dhollera 8⅝d., Oomrawuttee 9¼d., Broach 9¼d., Scinde 8d., Madras 8½d., Bengal 8d., Tinnevelly 8⅞d., Rio 11d. Sales to-day 8,000 bales. Market quiet and prices drooping.

The export of cotton manufactures to Bombay in June was as follows:—plain cottons 17,775,201 yards, dyed and coloured cottons 3,442,326 yards, printed cottons 1,376,385 yards, and twist 330,462 lbs. The amounts to most of the other Indian and Chinese markets were relatively smaller than during the previous five months.

In general business nothing has occurred worth special notice. I may mention, however, that in consequence of the prolonged dry weather and excessive heat, which has burnt up our pastures, the prices of everything which has any relation to feed of cattle are on the ascendant. Oilcakes are all dearer; so are linseed and rape seed. It is difficult to resist the conclusion that these articles will be scarce and in great demand till far on in the autumn.

The case of Wilkinson, in connection with the Joint Stock Discount Company, mentioned in my last, comes on for hearing before Lord Romilly to-morrow. I shall give full particulars in my next.

The closing quotations of stocks and shares are as follows:—Consols 94¼ to 94⅜; India 10½ per cent. stock 212, ditto 5 per cent. 115½, ditto 4 per cent. 105¼; enfaced 4 per cents. 91¼, ditto 5 per cents. 105⅝ to 105⅞, ditto 5½ per cents. 110¼; Rupee debentures 1873, 105⅞; the Bonds 3 per cent. premium. Railways—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India 103¾ to 104¼, ditto F. shares ¼ to ¾ premium; East Indian 109 to 110, ditto L shares 1½ to 2 premium: Great Indian Peninsula 107¾ to 108¼, ditto new 1¼ to 1¾ premium, ditto 4 per cent. debenture stock 95 to 96; Great Southern of India 104 to 106; Oude and Rokilkund 105½ to 106½; Scinde and Delhi 102½ to 103½. Banks—Agra, A shares 11½ to 12, B shares 9 to 9½: Chartered of India, Australia, and China 19 to 20; Chartered Mercantile 28 to 29; Land Mortgage of India 3½ to 3 discount; Oriental 43 to 44. Miscellaneous—Bombay Gas 3¾ to 4¼, ditto new 1¼ to ¾ discounts; East India Irrigation 18 to 19; Peninsular and Oriental Steam 55 to 56, ditto new ¼ to ¾ premium.

The Credit Foncier issued their report yesterday. They pay no dividend this time: a heavy loss by the Paris Streets Company having turned the balance on the wrong side. The directors report favourably, nevertheless, of the progress made in realising the various investments of the Company. These represent a total of about three millions sterling, the heaviest debtor being the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway for a sum of no less than £820,000. Mr. Albert Grant, M. P., has resigned the chairmanship from "impaired health" and is succeeded by Mr. Mowatt.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 17TH JULY.

OF all the tributes of public admiration paid to Lord Napier of Magdala since he arrived in England, none can have been more agreeable to him personally than the dinner given him by the members of the East India United Service Club. No man who has spent the best years of his life in India can have escaped being influenced by the strong feelings of clanship which animate the Indian services, even if he has not also had the good fortune to attach to himself many warm friends; and it must always be pleasanter for a great man, in the height of his fame, to know that the associates of his youth and the colleagues who have served with him and know him best concur in the popular verdict of applause, than to be merely greeted by the easily-won and often-unmeaning shouts of the multitude. Lord Napier himself showed how high a value he sets on the appreciation of Anglo-Indians, and how close are the ties which in his opinion bind him to his old companions in arms and in council, when he stated that he had "thought seriously whether he should be wise in accepting the peerage offered him, and one great motive for his acceptance of it was, that it was conferred upon him as a member of the Indian service." The General's farther reflection, that he is "perhaps the first Indian soldier, who, from a simple Lieutenant, having nothing but his name and his sword to begin with, has won the high honour of a peerage," is somewhat startling at first to readers who have been accustomed to believe that service in India was the surest pathway to the House of Lords. But, if we except Clive, Lord Napier's remark is strictly true. Two or three Indian civilians have indeed, in the course of a hundred years, been made peers; but no soldier of the late Company's army has till now gained that high distinction; and Lord Napier justly said that the fact of such an honour having been conferred upon him proved the advantage of the amalgamation of the Royal and Indian branches of the army; for had there been no amalgamation the chances are that, even if the opportunity of doing such service as Sir Robert Napier did in Abyssinia had been offered to a Company's general, it would never have been so well rewarded. There was nothing particularly noticeable in the other speeches of the evening—though Sir Bartle Frere did his work as chairman very neatly—with the exception of Sir Stafford Northcote's statement that the nomination of Sir Robert Napier for the chief command of the expedition "came from two wholly independent quarters and from different parts of the world—from Sir John Lawrence in India and from the Duke of Cambridge at home." The Secretary of State added—"It was Sir John Lawrence, too, who in the first instance suggested, not only that Sir Robert Napier should command the Expedition, but that all political authority should be intrusted to the same hands, and that we should put our entire trust in him. The principle was accepted at once by the Government, and it was the principle upon which this war has been carried on." This declaration of the Minister whose department was charged with the chief direction of the war cannot be too widely made known, for it corrects a popular impression that the Governor-General was originally opposed to and felt himself slighted by the appointment of the Commander-in-Chief at Bombay to the sole executive control of the Expedition, and shows that we must give to Sir John Lawrence the credit of having been the first to recommend the adoption of the plan of proceedings which ensured the success of the enterprize. It is pleasant to think that the historians of the Abyssinian war will be able to put it on record that Sir John Lawrence acted in this matter throughout with that clear, strong sense and public spirit which first gained him his reputation, and with an entire freedom from those petty motives of personal or local jealousy of which a few months ago he was so freely accused.

The weather seems to have conspired with Mr. Disraeli to bring the labours of the expiring Parliament to a speedy and prosperous conclusion. No doubt in his present pious mood the Premier regards the extraordinary heat which is driving all the unattached members of the House of Commons out of town, and leaving the officials power to do almost what they like for the rest of the session, as another of those "awful dispensations" by which a gracious Providence tries to protect the Conservative Ministry. The chiefs of the Opposition (with the exception of Mr. Bright, who is far away on the banks of the Shannon, fishing for salmon and popularity) are as uncompromising as ever in their hostility to every measure proposed by the Government; and in the debate of last night the speeches of Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Ayrton on the Metropolitan Cattle Market Bill were almost as vehement and as bitter as if the fate of the Irish Church had still been the subject of discussion. But the result of the voting was very different. The tactics of the Opposition, adopted for the purpose of delaying the progress of the Bill till it becomes a hopeless task for the Government to go on with it this session, were simply to interpose motions of adjournment at every stage. Mr. Disraeli, however, having a compact majority at his back, calmly went on dividing and beating the small band of liberals present by repeated majorities, till at last he fairly wearied out the minority, who finding they could get no concession from the Minister, at last gave way and allowed the bill to go into committee. The bill itself is one on whose merits an outsider cannot form an opinion, more especially as the evidence of competent authorities examined by the parliamentary committee is very various and perplexing. The supporters of the bill allege that its only purpose is to abolish the restrictions on the inland trade in English cattle, which have been maintained in London since the cattle plague broke out, and which prevent beasts that have once been brought into the metropolis from being taken out again alive,—by establishing one market on the Thames for all foreign cattle imported, requiring that they shall be slaughtered there, and thus doing away with all fear that infection can be communicated by them to English cattle if free traffic for our own dealers be once more established within the limits of London. It is contended that the consumers will not be injured by the bill, as the discouragement to foreign importations which it would enforce would be balanced by the increase in the supply of English beasts to the metropolis. Mr. Goschen, Mr. Gibson, and Mr. Ayrton, however, have raised the cry that the bill is a Protectionist Bill, invidiously designed by a Conservative Ministry for the purpose of raising the price of English cattle by £2 a head at the expense of the Londoners who consume meat. Mr. Gladstone does not take this exaggerated view of the objects aimed at by the authors of the bill; but he urged last night that the powers of the Privy Council would enable the Government to do what it wanted without the bill, and further that there was no provision in the bill for obtaining the funds required for the proposed market. Mr. Disraeli replied that the bill had only been introduced because the Privy Council found it had no control over the local authorities in London, and that it was clear the tolls to be levied in the market would pay for it, since the Corporation of London and the Board of Works were already quarrelling for the possession of the anticipated profits. On the whole the Ministers had the best of it in the debate; but the strongest part of the affair to any one who remembers how powerless they were in the earlier months of the session, is the largeness of the majority that supported them in the various divisions. In the course of the discussion Mr. Bazley tried to speak, but, being met by cries of "Divide," sat down, when Mr. Disraeli said to him—"I hope the hon. gentleman will proceed with what he has got to say. I have myself often been received in that manner, but I found the House listened to me when I went on." The advice was probably ironical; but it contains the secret of most of Mr. Disraeli's own successes, that he "goes on" without reference to what people may say or think, and thus by sheer perseverance often accomplishes his end. After all said and done, he has held his place till the end of the session, acting latterly as if he has quite forgotten there existed any agitation about the Irish Church; and it is tolerably clear that the Liberals will require to use all their efforts at the coming elections to create among the constituencies any popular enthusiasm in favour of the act of justice to Ireland which the present House of Commons has pledged itself shall be performed. The mass of English electors have not that high moral tone, are not possessed by that *sæva indignatio* against a wrong of which they do not themselves see or feel the immediate consequences, which always animates a mind like Mr. Gladstone's, and it is a thousand pities that the Liberals did not pass a vote of want of confidence and compel Mr. Disraeli to appeal to the country at a time when the people were in the first flush of excitement soured by the introduction of the famous "Resolutions" and would have given Mr. Gladstone a vehement support that he can now scarcely look for. Practically, by delaying the appeal to the constituencies, Mr. Disraeli has, in spite of the passing of the resolutions, spoilt all the effect of his adversaries' first and most formidable attack. The electors will, it is true, hardly return a majority in favour of maintaining the Irish Church, but the majority against the Church will probably not be increased; and even the diminution of that majority by a few votes may turn the scales in favour of the Government. For there is nothing more certain than that many moderate Liberals, who secretly detest the Radical section of their party, and who only voted for Mr. Gladstone's resolutions because the Parliament was coming to an end and they were not sure of the opinion of the people on the subject of the Irish Church, may easily be persuaded, if the temper of the constituencies on this question is found not to be very keen, to support the place which Mr. Disraeli will take care to have ready before Parliament meets for re-distributing the temporalities of the church. Time fights on the Prime Minister's side, and the advanced Liberals are already raising cries of alarm at the prospect held out to them by the preparation for the elections.

I will conclude my letter with an incident, not strictly "political," but which may be of interest to many of your readers in Bombay. I was walking a few days ago along the broad and broiling Parade where, in the fine language of Macaulay, "for mile upon mile Brighton lifts her gay and fantastic front to the sea," when I saw a well-known figure advancing towards me, and was soon exchanging salutations with your ex-Acting Chief Magistrate and Clerk of the Insolvent Court, Mr. R. B. Barton. "After compliments," as you say in the East, Mr. Barton presented me with a newly engraved card, from which I ascertained that the learned gentleman has just had the degree of LL.D. conferred upon him by Trinity College, Dublin, so that henceforth he will be known to his friends and mankind at large as Dr. Barton. You will be glad to hear that the learned doctor still talks of returning to Bombay, of which he always speaks in terms of warm affection. I subjoin copy of a letter of thanks to him from the librarian of Trinity College for a valuable gift he made to the Library:—

Board Room, Trinity College, 24th June 1868.

DEAR SIR,—Along with the ordinary letter of thanks for your valuable present, I am desired by the Provost and Senior Fellows to express to you their great satisfaction at receiving that donation which is so interesting an addition to the literary treasures of our Library. The intrinsic value of the book you have presented to us is considerable, and as a specimen of Mahomedan art and penmanship it is probably unique in this country. But we receive it with peculiar pleasure and gratitude, because it proves to us that in distant lands you continued to entertain an affectionate regard for your Alma Mater, that you desired to promote, as far as you could, the interests of learning and literature in the University, and that during the long period of your absence, you looked back with pleasure to the days you spent among us.—I have the honour to remain, dear Sir, your faithful friend and servant,

JAS. H. TODD, D. D.,
Librarian.

R. B. BARTON, Esq.

J. M. M.

THE ABYSSINIAN TRANSPORT CORPS.

EXPLANATORY MINUTE BY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

A LARGE collection of papers, bearing upon the subject of the Abyssinian Land Transport Corps, and with special reference to the part taken in the matter by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and his colleagues, has been printed by order of the Government of Bombay and was yesterday placed at the disposal of the press. The subjoined extracts deserve attention. On the 9th of June 1868 the following despatch was addressed by the Government of Bombay to the Secretary of State for India:—

RIGHT HON'BLE SIR,—We have observed that considerable misapprehensions exists as to the course pursued by us with reference to the establishment of a Transport Corps in connection with the Abyssinian Expedition. We have also reason to think that the letter of the Controller of Supply and Transport, No. 2, dated 11th October 1867, on which the final decision of the Government on this subject was passed, was inadvertently omitted to be sent to you. We have, therefore, directed the accompanying documents to be printed together in their proper sequence, in order that you may be sufficiently informed of the position of this Government in respect of this matter.—We have, &c.,

(Signed) W. R. S. V. FITZGERALD,
B. H. ELLIS,
S. MANSFIELD.

MINUTE BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR (APRIL 18, 1868.)

When the scheme of Major Warden for the establishment of the Transport Train was submitted to Government, there were two points on which, in common with my colleagues, I expressed a difference of opinion from the Commander-in-Chief.

1st—With regard to the propriety of putting the transport of the army under the Quarter Master General instead of under the Commissariat. With reference to this I expressed a strong opinion, in which Mr. Ellis and Mr. Mansfield concurred, that the Department of Supply should have the control of the Transport, and gave the reasons which induced me to form that opinion. I have had no reason since to doubt the soundness of that view, and Sir Robert Napier said he unhesitatingly withdrew that proposal, which, he added, he should never have allowed to be made had he been aware that the Government of Lord Elphinstone had already expressed an adverse opinion on the subject.

The second point on which I differed from Sir Robert Napier was with reference to the Transport Train being put under a military organization.

I expressed the opinion, which was shared by the other members of the Government, that it was not wise to attempt a novel organization, to which the class in the presidency whom we wished to employ were unaccustomed, at the commencement of a campaign, when there would be no time or opportunity of maturing the details such an organization required; and secondly, I expressed a fear that the belief entertained by many officers well acquainted with the class referred to, viz., that we should not find them willing to take such a semi-military service, would be found to be well grounded.

I was of opinion that the muleteers from Egypt, Persia, and elsewhere, whom we probably should have to employ, and who at any rate would come in charge of the mules, would easily fall into their places in a corps which was already in existence, and to a certain extent organized; whereas if, from the repugnance of the natives of this Presidency to take service in a corps that was organised on a military footing, a Transport Train was not formed here in the first instance, nothing but confusion could arise when officers from India without men, and men from Egypt and elsewhere without officers, met for the first time on the shore at Zoulla. Sir Robert Napier, on the other hand, was of opinion that with men from many different countries, of wild undisciplined habits and prone to violence, it was necessary to have a complete military organization. It was obvious that apart from the high authority of Sir Robert Napier there was much to be urged in support of such a view.

In the public discussions on this subject it has been assumed that because I expressed an opinion adverse to the adoption of a military organization that opinion was adhered to. The exact reverse is the fact. In deference to the opinion of Sir Robert Napier the Government waived its own opinion, and an organization was proposed by the Commissary General entirely differing from that I had originally sketched out; and subsequently, upon a renewed expression on the part of Sir Robert Napier of his opinion that the organization proposed by Colonel Dunsterville was insufficient, that officer was again directed to ascertain precisely Sir Robert's wishes, and in the end a modified plan proposed by Sir Robert himself was adopted by Government without any alterations whatever.

It can scarcely, therefore, be said with truth that the failures of the Transport Train have arisen from an obstinate adherence on the part of myself and my colleagues to a plan adopted by Government in preference to one proposed by Sir Robert Napier. The Government desired an organization well understood in the country under muccadums, and that proposal was abandoned. Sir Robert Napier proposed a military organization, and in deference to him it was adopted. It may be said that the number of officers whose employment was sanctioned by the Government has been found utterly insufficient, and that Sir Robert Napier to obtain efficiency has been obliged largely to increase them. This is true; but first, the number sanctioned was the number named by Sir Robert Napier, and secondly, the number employed is equally in excess of the number proposed originally by Major Warden.

In attempting to make it clear that the miscarriage of the Transport Train is not due to the decision of the Bombay Government overruling Sir Robert Napier, I must equally not be understood as attributing it to the adoption of his views. I have already said that, apart from the weight of his authority, there was much to be urged in their favour. The failure of the Transport at the commencement of the campaign arose from a combination of circumstances. There were, practically speaking, neither mules nor muleteers to be obtained here. Officers totally new to the work, acquainted only with the languages of this country, and ignorant of Arabic, Persian, or any of the languages spoken by their men,—accustomed to the more docile and subservient races of Hindoostan,—met for the first time on the shore at Zoulla men of more independent races, utterly unable to comprehend a word addressed to them by those put over them, and who found themselves placed under a military discipline for which they had never engaged themselves. It is not to be wondered at that the first found themselves unable to command, or that the latter were not found willing to obey. If it be said that the same difficulty would have occurred, the same want of understanding would have been felt, if the organisation had been non-military, I reply that in my opinion if a military system had not been adopted we should have had no difficulty in obtaining men in our own Presidency and embodying a nucleus for a Transport Train to which the foreign muleteers would have readily attached themselves, and so fallen in with the system on which it was established.

There are two circumstances which have occurred connected with the Transport Train which seem to me to justify the opinion I first expressed as to the organization required, and to which I would draw attention. In the early days of the Expedition continual and loud complaints were made of the turbulence and violence of the men engaged from Egypt and elsewhere: severe punishments were unsparingly resorted to; the lash was seldom at rest; the men were sent back to Suez, and in some cases were returned immediately on their arrival, without trial. It afterwards appeared that some of these men were among the best of those who had been employed by the British Agent in Egypt, were recognized on their return as intelligent and willing men, and were at once re-employed.

Even if nothing more had happened to prove the fact, it would seem not unfair to infer that the fault lay not with the men but the system under which they were placed. Later, however, in the Expedition, the Commander-in-Chief found it necessary to put a portion of the Train under the exclusive control of the Commissariat Officer at Zoulla, and for this a large detachment of camels from Egypt, with Egyptian camelmen, were placed at his disposal. Colonel Lucas reverted to the organization under muccadums, who were selected from the men, on the principle well known in this country, and originally proposed for adoption by the Government. The men were found to be docile, intelligent, and contented; the portion of the Train so organized was found to be efficient in a most marked degree; and I am inclined to agree with Colonel Lucas in his opinion that the same happy result would have been generally obtained throughout the Train if the same system had been pursued.

The second fact to which attention should be called is that the Punjab Mule Train has been from the commencement of the campaign noted for its efficiency. It is fair to ask if this has been secured by a military organization. The reply is that no such organization was adopted. The number of commissioned officers in command is no greater than that which I was seeking to adopt. The Train has had no large staff of non-commissioned officers drawn from European, or of subordinate non-commissioned officers selected from native regiments. It is,

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in fact, just such a corps as would without difficulty have been raised in our own Presidency if the men had not been deterred from engaging in what they considered a military service, and I see no reason why such a corps raised in Bombay should not have been as efficient and have done as good service as the one raised on similar principles in another part of India.

W. R. SEYMOUR V. FITZGERALD.

Mahableshwur, 18th April 1868.

BANK OF BOMBAY COMMISSION.

Mr. Premchund Roychund's examination was yesterday proceeded with, when he was questioned as to a large number of particular transactions which he had negotiated for other people or for which he had recommended people to the bank. The room during the day was filled, and great interest seemed to be taken in the proceedings, though the audience at the further end of the room must have heard very little of what was going on. On Mr. Premchund being further questioned as to the account alleged by him on Wednesday to have been kept in his name by Mr. Morrison and Mr. Blair, he corrected that statement, saying that he could not find such an account in the books, and that these gentlemen never kept an account in his name. At the rising of the Commission, the President said that on Monday they would proceed to examine Mr. Premchund Roychund as to his own personal transactions.

THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

FIRST GENERAL MEETING.

The first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) was held at the Bank on Thursday afternoon for the following objects:—To receive the directors' report and statement of accounts up to 30th June; to declare a dividend and to determine the amount to be carried to reserve fund; to elect auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration; and elect directors for the ensuing year.

There were about a dozen European shareholders and scarcely so many natives in attendance. The chair was taken by Mr. A. J. McDonald, one of the directors.

The Chairman, in opening the meeting, said—This meeting has been called in accordance with the articles of association, which provide that the first ordinary general meeting of the company shall be held at such time within eight months after the formation of the company as the board may determine. The advertisement which has been published, and the report which has been circulated, show the object of the meeting, and I, therefore, call on Mr. Balfour to read the advertisement and report—[which have already been published in the *Gazette*.]

Mr. Balfour having executed these formalities,

The Chairman said—The report which has just been read, and of which a copy has been circulated to every shareholder, touches on every point of the bank's affairs, so that the labour devolving on me will be comparatively light, but should I show any shortcomings I entreat your forbearance. In the statement of affairs now submitted there is nothing that I can see that calls for explanation on the debit side, but on the credit side there are several items regarding which it will be well to make some explanatory remarks. The first item is loans, cash credits, and overdrafts. It is to the last that I have to draw attention, that is overdrafts, and I do this the more particularly because such frequent reference has been made to them by the Commission now sitting in Bombay on the affairs of the Bank of Bombay in liquidation, and it is necessary that the shareholders should be acquainted with the facts. Well, then, the overdrafts amount in the aggregate to Rs. 1,196-6-8, ranging on individual accounts from one rupee to Rs. 420, and there are in all only 26 accounts overdrawn. I need scarcely say that many of these are the result of mistakes and are only temporary advances. The next item to which I must call attention is preliminary expenses: as stated in the report the total amount was Rs. 19,669-11. To this account was credited the profit on 151 shares sold by the bank—Rs. 8,396-4, leaving a balance on the account of Rs. 11,273-7. As regards these shares I may explain that they were reserved in consequence of the understanding come to with His Excellency the Governor, to meet the contingency of any old shareholder who had withdrawn his application for shares, again applying on hearing of the continuance of the Government connection. As stated in the report, Rs. 10,000 have been carried forward, and the balance Rs. 1,273-7 debited to profit and loss, as you will observe in the statement. The stationery account has been debited with the estimate of that which has been used—Rs. 10,870-14-11, and the balance, Rs. 9,000 carried forward. I now come to the adjusting account, the title of which is rather vague, but a difficulty was found in fixing on one more appropriate. This account shows:—

DEBIT.

Interest on Fixed Loans	Rs.	6,400	6	11
Exchange on Calcutta Bills		1,146	7	2
Rebate on Bills discounted		6,441	12	5
" Hoondies "		212	1	2
Exchange on Bills purchased in Calcutta		1,032	9	9
Rebate of Exchange on Calcutta balance		18,400	0	0
	Rs.	33,933	5	5

CREDIT.

Interest due Bank on Fixed Loans	Rs.	1,560	3	1
Ditto Cash Credits		53,336	13	8
Amount due for conducting Public Debt Office		13,630	5	2
Interest due on Government Securities		24,770	12	0
Amount to be received for conducting Savings' Bank		2,020	0	0
	Rs.	35,318	1	11

The difference at credit (continued the Chairman) is, as mentioned in the statement of the accounts, Rs. 61,384-12-6. I think these are all the items requiring any explanation, but I shall be happy to answer any questions bearing on the statement of affairs, general questions being reserved until the ordinary business of the meeting has been disposed of. It is perhaps here well to mention that we ceased to allow interest on current accounts on the 18th April last. This was not done without mature reflection. When trade revives, it may be necessary for the directors to re-open the question. I will only add that the dividend has been fairly earned, not from exceptional causes, and during a period of severe depression. (Applause.)

Mr. W. Bond (of Peel, Cassels, and Co.) then said—Availing myself, sir, of the readiness you have expressed to answer questions that may be put to you, I beg to ask, with regard to the first entry on the balance-sheet which has been submitted to the shareholders—that of loans, cash credits, and overdrafts—if any of these are unsecured, and, if so to what amount, and if those secured are so in the form required by the phraseology in the first section of the Act "by bills or other securities"?

The Chairman—In reply to that question I have to state that all loans and cash credits are secured by the deposit of Government papers and metals.

Mr. Bond—The amount of overdrafts as you have mentioned is exceedingly small, and scarcely calls for remark, but as a matter of principle I should like to enquire if the accounts which were overdrawn on 30th June are still overdrawn?

The Chairman—I am informed by Mr. Balfour that a number of these have been adjusted; and I may add in explanation that a great many of these overdrafts are simply the results of mistakes. As instances I shall mention a few of the cases, though I shall not give the names as that would not be consistent—there is one Rs. 5, another Rs. 3, a third Rs. 4.

Mr. Bond—I think that is sufficient.

The Chairman—They are simply the result of mistakes. Unsystematic people, who don't keep proper accounts sent in for sums and the officials did not consider themselves justified in refusing the drafts.

Mr. Bond—That is sufficient (hear, hear). My next question is with regard to the entry "bills discounted and purchased." Are any of these bills past due?

The Chairman—Not one.

Mr. Bond—Then as to dead stock. What does that consist of, where is it, and how has it been valued?

The Chairman—That consists of the property in which we are at present assembled, and for which we paid four and a half lakhs, furniture here, and furniture at the branches.

Mr. Bond—Then as to "stationery." That may seem a petty inquiry, but still the amount carried forward—Rs. 9,000—and the amount written of—Rs. 10,807,—together come to very nearly Rs. 20,000, and as that appears to be so large, I beg to ask if that includes anything beyond books, paper, pens, ink, and such like?

The Chairman—If you had known the expense of printing, stationery, and other charges incidental on the starting of this bank, you would not think it large, I can assure you. There was such an immense number of reports, books, articles of association, and other things; and then you know, as well as I do, how they charge for these things in Bombay. It may seem large, of course, but it is far more than it can be any other half year.

Mr. Bond—I beg to remark that *printing* is not included in "stationery."

The Chairman—Well, I am wrong in that remark, but the expense in stationery has been very great.

Mr. Bond—Well, with regard to the Government securities, I would ask how they have been valued, or have you taken them at cost price?

The Chairman—They have been put in at cost price.

Mr. Bond—And is that to be a rule of the bank?

The Chairman—I can scarcely say we can pledge ourselves to that; but I should think it is a safe rule to adopt. We think it is unsafe to take the value of the Government securities at the market rate of the day unless the securities have been realized.

The Bond I think that every balance-sheet should show what is available for a change of partnership, and that the stock held should be valued at that time.

The Chairman—I quite admit the force of your remarks, but it must be admitted that at present the price of Government paper is rather high, and we did not think it advisable to value the securities at present rate. We had no desire to make this balance-sheet appear florid or much better than it really is. We simply wanted that a fair statement of the affairs should be published, so that you find the valuation which we have put in the balance-sheet. The Chairman added that had the directors adopted the course Mr. Bond suggested they might have shown a larger balance; but looking to the state of Bombay, and the rates of Government paper and railway securities, the directors had thought it best not to put a higher value on these securities than what appeared in the balance-sheet.

Mr. Bond—That is going into another question. I am speaking of carrying this forward to make the total.

The Chairman—Excuse me, but then we would have had the difference to add to the profit and loss.

Mr. Bond—And it might fairly, I think, have been carried to the profit and loss account.

The Chairman—I am one of those who always consider it entirely injudicious to treat anything as profit till it is actually in hand. (Applause.)

Mr. Bond—If the Government securities had been stated to be entered at cost price, I should not have thought it worth while to make any inquiry on the subject. But that is not stated in the balance-sheet and hence my question. Turning now to the debtor items, may I ask what kind of liabilities are included in the phrase "all other liabilities?"

The Chairman—I cannot give the details, but so far I may say the expression "all other liabilities" includes the balance of current accounts against the bank.

Mr. Bond—Including any amount that may be due for legal expenses or petty claims of that kind?

The Chairman—Oh no, no; law expenses, I am happy to say, are always paid as they occur. At least, (glancing to Mr. Rimington, solicitor of the bank, who was at the table) I hope Mr. Rimington may find it so. (A laugh.)

Mr. Bond—The next question is—What is the amount of Government deposits and other deposits, fixed and current.

The Chairman—We have, as I said, every desire to give information, but I am afraid some of these questions must be put to Mr. Fraser.

Mr. Bond—The amount invested in Government securities—Rs. 26,80,264—when compared with the large amount of cash and currency note at head office and branches—Rs. 1,87,00,603—seems to me so very small that if the fixed deposits are of considerable amount, and there is so little demand for many, then the directors might have considered as to investment.

The Chairman—It just comes to this,—that we invested as much as we thought prudent in the interests of the bank. We might have had more to spare, but the securities had advanced so much that for the sake of gaining one we might have lost three per cent. We were induced to take this view from the fact that the value of securities at home was much below that in Bombay, and if the rate was maintained in Bombay the probability is that many of the banks at home instead of sending out silver would have sent out Government paper.

Mr. Bond—I fully recognize the justice of all you say, but I submit that unless the shareholders had before them the amount of deposits, they had no opportunity of forming any opinion as to how far the directors have acted with judgment in limiting the amount to what appears in the credit side of the accounts.

The Chairman having received information replied to Mr. Bond's last question that the amount of fixed deposits was Rs. 6,33,000 at the head office and Rs. 2,84,195 at the branches.

Mr. Bond—Less than I expected. I now see what does not appear—that the fixed deposits did not form a very large fund for investment. As to overdue call on shares may I now ask if any interest has been charged to the defaulters?

The Chairman—In all cases interest has been charged at the rate of 12 per cent.

Mr. Bond—The remarks you made, sir, after the report had been read, supplied much of the information I came to enquire about, but that has not removed my objection to the accounts.

The Chairman—Wait a moment, if you please. I can now give you the details of all the other liabilities.

Mr. Bond—I think what you have stated is sufficient. I submit that the accounts laid before this meeting do not contain such a full statement of the affairs of the bank as the shareholders are entitled to, or such as it is desirable should be communicated to those who are likely to do business with the bank. In the first place allow me to call your attention to section 49 of the Indian Company's Act which requires that—

"A valuation shall be made out every year and laid before the company in general meetings and filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies; and such balance-sheet shall contain a summary of the proceedings and liabilities of the company arranged under the head appearing in the forms annexed to schedule A., in the first schedule hereto, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

The Chairman—Yes. I would specially call your attention to the close of the sentence.

Mr. Bond—I have not omitted it. Now, so far from this being complied with, I find that neither in the report nor in the balance-sheet is there any statement of the amount of the bank's capital.

The Chairman—I must frankly admit at once that this is an omission in the report. In the first line of the report the number of shares, and the nominal capital ought to have been stated, and in the next line the amount paid up; but on the other hand, I may say the statement now made and laid before the shareholders really complies with all the requirements of the Act, and additions will be made in the one given to the registrar.

Mr. Bond—Of course we all know what the capital is, but nevertheless it ought to have been set out; so also we know that there are calls in arrears; but these undoubtedly form an asset of the company, and details of the amount ought to have been given. I would not press for the names of the defaulters, but the report should at least show how many shares are not paid up and what amount is due on each.

The Chairman—In the second para. of the report it is stated that—"the first issue of capital has been taken up, and at this date the balance unpaid is only Rs. 1,000."

Mr. Bond—And of course every one can tell what is the total of the arrears by subtracting the capital paid up from the nominal; but what I submit is, that in accordance with form it ought to have been stated that so much had not been paid up. That is a small matter, but it is a form that I think should be attended to.

The Chairman—It will be attended to; and I may state that Mr. Maxwell reminds me there is only one defaulter, and he is in England at the present time.

Mr. Bond—Further, I have to mention that distinct items of account that are systematically kept out or distinct in the less formal weekly statements are here unnecessarily put together:—for instance, loans and credits regarding which this gives no information as to how much is secured and how much unsecured, funds at head office and branches, government and other deposits. You have informed us at this meeting what the whole amount of deposits is, but that does not go to the absent shareholders.

The Chairman—All I can say is that they will derive great advantage from your questions which have been answered, and that in a great measure will supply the deficiencies.

Mr. Bond—Again, as to dead stock, we have no details as to what or where it is. Of course we could assume that it represents chiefly the building we are now in, but there is nothing to show that, and so far as I am aware, it has not been announced that the building has been paid for.

The Chairman here interrupting remarked—I really think you are rather too exacting with us as to the accounts. We will do anything to satisfy the shareholders, but really if so many factious complaints are made——

Mr. Bond—I object to that phrase "factious complaints." I object to the accounts as not in accordance with form.

The Chairman—But I have assured you it will be made in terms of the Act.

Mr. Bond—And I accept your assurance, sir. And will another of the statement be circulated among the shareholders?

The Chairman—If such a wish is expressed by the general body of the meeting.

Mr. Bond—Well, I will continue to call attention to a few other points, in order that they may not be overlooked in this copy to be filed in the Registrar's office. I submit that details should be given distinguishing the moveable from the immoveable property, and showing how much, if anything, has been written off for depreciation. As this building has been so recently built it may not have been considered necessary to write off anything, but, if so, that ought to have been stated. Then as to the entry "adjusting account."

The Chairman—After the full explanation I gave, I think everybody must understand that. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bond—Ah, after that! But the absent shareholders have not that explanation.

The Chairman—I may as well state that the report of the meeting will be printed and circulated amongst the shareholders, and thus they will get the information.

Mr. Bond—That does not set the matter in perfect order. That explanation ought to have been stated in the balance-sheet, I think.

The Chairman—It will satisfy the shareholders.

Mr. Bond—This entry "adjusting account" will not, I think, be understood by the majority of the shareholders. For myself I confess I had no idea of its purpose or its meaning as an asset, and since this document came into my hands, I have looked over a number of bank balance-sheets and in no case have I found such an entry.

The Chairman—I am sure I can say we will do the utmost in our power to comply with the terms of Act X. of 1866.

Mr. Bond—Then there is another item. The "salaries and other charges" amount to very nearly the same total as the net profit, and although I would not attach importance to this under the present exceptional circumstances, still it would be more satisfactory if some details had been given, such, for instance, as in a recent balance-sheet of the Bank of Bengal, where the disbursements of this kind are classified under eleven heads.

The Chairman—Well, I think if all these particulars are given we will have a volume of a report. If any shareholder wishes information he can have it on application at the Bank of Bombay. As regards salaries, I may remark that on the establishment of this bank, we, the directors, incurred a great deal of odium by the way we reduced the salaries—in fact that has been a perfect pest ever since, for there has been always the complaint that the salaries of many is not sufficient to support their families. We reduced the salaries as much as we possibly could consistent with the times; and you must bear in mind that it is scarcely fair to draw a comparison between the salaries and the net profit for the half-year.

Mr. Bond—I think you rather misunderstand me. I am not criticising the amount at all, I refer to the system in which the accounts are made up.

The Chairman—I have given you the details.

Mr. Bond—My objections to the accounts are briefly that they are not in accordance with the Act, and that the information given in the accounts themselves—ignoring your subsequent remarks—is not so full as the shareholders are entitled to expect. Leaving aside these points I have no doubt they correctly represent the state of the bank, but even, as a matter of form, it is well we should be in order. We know that with regard to many similar institutions an irregularity in form has been to a serious extent the outward sign of the irregularities of practice, and it is, therefore, most desirable that at the first general meeting a good precedent should be established. I have no doubt the business of the bank has so far been arranged with special care, and that the shareholders are much indebted to the promoters and directors for all the labour and perseverance which have so happily resulted in the successful establishment of the bank. I think my questions have been received in a friendly spirit and I will be content with your promise that these points, to which I have called attention, will be recorded in the full account that is to be lodged in the Register office, and if it is understood that a copy of that will be circulated amongst the shareholders.

The Chairman—That, I should expresely state, will depend on the body of the shareholders. We cannot bind ourselves to anything, but if it is the wish of the shareholders, of course it will be done. However, unless that be so, we cannot incur the expense of printing and postage (several voices "Put it to the meeting."

Mr. Bond—The expense would not be serious, sir. ("Vote, vote.")

Mr. Wilkins remarked that these details could have been got at the bank, and that it was a waste of time to bring these trifling matters before the meeting. [Signs of impatience and a voice—"Put it to the meeting; divide."]

The Chairman, to Mr. Bond—If you think the accounts should be re-modelled, will you kindly move a resolution to that effect?

Mr. Bond—If you will undertake, as representing the directors that such will be circulated, I shall do so.

Mr. Rimington, solicitor to the bank, referred to the purpose of the Act, and said that the clause to which Mr. Bond had referred required only that a balance-sheet should be issued showing the proceedings and liabilities of the bank as nearly as circumstances would admit. Now, though in some particulars as Mr. Bond had shown, the account attached to the report did not contain the whole particulars mentioned in the balance-sheet annexed to the Act, still there were other statements contained in the report which were not required under the terms of the Act. For instance, Mr. Bond had said that the profit and loss should be given in detail, but the schedule in the Act did not provide for a statement of profit and loss at all, and if the directors had followed the form of this Act they would not have required to publish an account of profit and loss. The schedule did not tie them down to do so at all, and the shareholders would, therefore, have had less information to-day than had been laid before them had the requirements of the Act only been given. It appeared to him that the only item which should have been introduced into the statement of accounts was the stock of the company, number of shares, and the amount subscribed. That, however, was rather a critical objection, for everybody knew that the number of shares in the bank was 10,000, and the report commenced by saying that all the shares had been taken up. He, therefore, did not think the objections and requirements which had been brought forward by this shareholder were such as the directors were bound to comply with.

Mr. Bond begged to offer a few remarks in reply to this statement. In the first place he thanked the directors in behalf of the whole of the shareholders for the information provided, which they were not strictly bound to give. Still he held that that this did not affect his statement as to the items which should have been given as a matter of form; and he begged to say that the Chairman's remarks at the meeting did not form part of the report or balance-sheet.

The Chairman—I am instructed to say that we will have the statement of the balance-sheet altered.

Mr. Bond—And another one prepared?

The Chairman—In conformity as nearly as possible with that put forward by the Act.

Mr. Bond—And circulated?

The Chairman—Yes.

Mr. Bond—That is quite satisfactory.

The Chairman then moved the first resolution,—"That the statement of accounts made up to 30th June last and the directors' report now laid before the meeting, and the establishment and further maintenance of branches at the places mentioned in the said report be, and they are hereby respectively, approved and adopted."

This was seconded by Mr. Henry Maxwell and unanimously carried.

It was then proposed by Mr. Lestock Reid, seconded by Mr. Venayekrow Juggonnath, and unanimously agreed:—"That a dividend at the rate of Rs. 11-8 per share be declared payable on or after Wednesday, the 12th instant, to the registered shareholders on 30th June last."

The third resolution was moved by Mr. J. H. Moore, seconded by Mr. Shapoorjee Burjorjee, and carried as follows,—"That the transfer to reserved fund of Rs. 3,616-2-8, the balance at credit of profit and loss account, after providing for the dividend, be confirmed, and that the amount be invested in Government securities."

Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy proposed, and Mr. Henry Maxwell seconded,—"That Messrs. James Ranken and J. L. Scott be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year, and that the sum of Rs. 500 each be fixed as their remuneration for each audit."

Mr. Venayekrow Juggonnath moved as an amendment, and Mr. Limjee Jamsetjee seconded,—"That Messrs. James Ranken and Jehanghier Goostadjee be elected auditors for the ensuing year, and that the sum of Rs. 500 each be fixed as their remuneration for each audit."

These were put to the meeting and Messrs. Ranken and Scott were declared elected.

The next resolution was proposed by Mr. J. Jefferson, and seconded by Mr. Hamilton Maxwell,—"That the sum of Rs. 10,000, the balance of preliminary expenses, be carried forward to debit of the account." This was carried unanimously.

Mr. G. F. Rimington then moved,—"That Messrs. A. J. Macdonald, Hamilton Maxwell, Henry Maxwell, Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, and Kessowjee Naik, be re-elected directors."

Mr. Shapoorjee Burjorjee seconded, and in doing so said—After such a long, rigid, and I should say hostile criticism, by Mr. Bond, I think some special mention ought to be made about the directors for what they have done. As for myself I could better conceive than express the manifold difficulties of the task. I do not know whether to admire most the work they have accomplished or the patience with which they bore all the abuses of the Calcutta papers. Calcutta papers laboured under a fallacy; thought their city deprived of a part of its greatness by the reconstruction committee. But what excuse had some of the Bombay papers when they allowed the whole commercial community to be insulted in the person of their leaders. They often remind me of the boast of a Mussulman who used to say, if you want to say in the teeth of a son that his father is a rascal, always commence it by praising the son, and the infatuated fool will not understand the double insult clothed in irony. So it was with some of these papers. They did not care who or what was abused as long as those abuses began with strong sarcasms on the *Times of India*, and an appreciation of their own writings and judgments. I am not going to be a censor on these papers, but I say they owed a certain duty to society, and it was a gross dereliction of their duty when they allowed a whole commercial community to be insulted in the person of their leaders by the hard name of "a clique of speculators," and still harder terms, terms for which it is easy to show a very philosophical contempt, but before which sometimes the best men stagger. And yet, sirs, what do we not owe to this reconstruction committee? We owe to them applications for twenty thousand shares in the course of about twenty days, a thing unprecedented, because accomplished just after it was thought impossible by men whose judgments we were accustomed to respect. We owe to them the hushing up of that long trumpeted report that Bombay is exhausted, her people completely ruined, her public spirit gone, and that no good schemes would be projected, because they were ruined in bad ones. It is through them we partly overcame and defeated the machinations of that weak board, guided by a secretary and treasurer, whose abilities and talents we admire, but whose intruding principles we thoroughly abhor. Well may Mr. Dickson be elated at his present success; and the Bengalees, whose public spirit falls far short of their eagerness to clutch at large dividends, will not see the shortsightedness of Mr. Dickson's policy, till the branch is driven away from Bombay. Then and then only they will repent of the day, and the only day, when they could have obliged, and their obligation been accepted with thanks by, their warm-hearted brethren of Bombay. Lastly we owe them our hearty thanks for overcoming the scruples of our Secretary of State, scruples strengthened by the Supreme Government, which has made it a rule to treat lightly advices and suggestions from Bombay. But in this our good Governor has shown, that vindicating the rights of the soldiers of this presidency for the Abyssinian Expedition, was only the first of a series of triumphs to be obtained to vindicate the dignity of his government and the just claims of the people of this presidency. If, after all this, any one be found sighing after his darling scheme of amalgamation or sullying the fair fame justly acquired by the reconstruction committee and those who assisted in that good work, ample compensation will he found to them in overhearing the voice of the rising generation; and who knows but that perhaps in this very hall some ten or twenty years after a speaker when exhorting a director to leave off his official jargon, to speak more plainly, will say it requires a Mr. Brown and a Mr. Stewart to set the opinions of their colleagues at defiance and to speak a plainer and a bolder language:—or when advising a chicken-hearted leader to make fresh efforts after the defeat of a good project, will say it acquires an elegant and accomplished Grant to inflict ank parry severe blows added to a man of Mr. Macdonald's decisive character and perseverance, to bring about such a happy issue—a man who in his defeat taught his opponents to fear him, and whom defeat instead of disheartening put more on his alert for finding fresh opportunities, for engaging them at an advantage, which his clear-sightedness distinctly saw in two united institutions of hostile interests, adverse principles and opinions. At last an opportunity was found. He made a breach by attacking the honour of a weaker party against the overbearing insolence of the stronger, made the amalgamation-wallas waver in their rank, took over the disaffected on his side, obtained a victory, and such a victory that it raised the groans of its detractors, and the plaudits of his friends, supporters, and admirers (Mr. Shapoorjee's remarks were hailed with frequent applause and laughter.)

The Chairman then declared the resolution carried, and remarked that they were certainly much obliged by the many compliments paid.

Captain Henry then proposed the next resolution—"That the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the directors and to the officers of the bank for their management of its affairs." In doing so he said—The very eloquent terms which have been used by the gentleman who has just sat down have deprived me of the little speech I intended to make, and so I will confine myself to giving resolution. To that, I am sure you will all agree to as we all feel that the great thanks are due to the officers and directors of the bank for the admirable manner in which they have started the business. (Applause.) In fact, sir, for myself I did not expect any dividend for two years and have been agreeably surprised to find anything forthcoming. (Applause.)

The resolution was seconded by Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy, and carried with acclamation.

The Chairman, in acknowledgment, said—I have much pleasure on the part of my co-directors myself and the officers of the bank in returning our acknowledgments for the compliment so unanimously paid us. As you are all aware, we have had no light work. The struggle between amalgamation and reconstruction was long and severe, and looking at the difficulties we had to encounter almost enough to dishearten one. In fact it was, as Mr. Shapoorjee has said, a sort of Abyssinian expedition, where we no sooner got over one difficulty than another presented itself—no sooner got over one plateau than another rose to sight; but now we are rewarded by having reached our Magdala, the successful establishment of the bank, and are saved the pain of the suicide of our adversary, Theodore of Bengal. (Applause.) We have many to thank for our success. To the Hon'ble Mr. Brown and Mr. Forman we owe many thanks for their influence and assistance when the fate of reconstruction was trembling in the balance; (Applause) to Mr. Wood, of the *Times of India*, we are under great obligations for his able and consistent advocacy of our interests, and to whom in a great measure we are indebted for the success of reconstruction; and lastly, the shareholders of the new Bank, who did not disappoint us when we called on them for support against the grasping power of Bengal. (Applause.)

The meeting then separated.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INDIAN BUDGET.

TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND BOKHARA.

LONDON, 27th July.

A banquet, at which Sir Cecil Beadon presided, was given yesterday by the Oriental Club in honour of Baron Napier. Several complimentary speeches were exchanged during the evening.

The English press generally express satisfaction at the withdrawal of Sir Stafford Northcote's Bills for the amendment of the Government of India.

In the House of Commons yesterday Sir Stafford Northcote produced his Indian Budget. Thirty members only were present.

Alluding to the discussion which had taken place in India concerning the charges of Public Works, Sir Stafford said he had recently laid it down as a rule that irrigation and special fund works should alone be considered "Extraordinary," and that all except remunerative works were to be chargeable to revenue.

Considering the precarious nature of the revenue derived from opium, he had directed that henceforth it should be taken at a fixed average.

Mr. Laing maintained that the accounts presented to the House proved the correctness of his views in his controversy with Lord Halifax, and that, moreover, the progress of India was eminently satisfactory.

He advocated the issue of a Public Works Loan of £20,000,000, to be spread over a term of six years.

Other speakers urged the importance of irrigation in India.

The *Invalide Russe* (official Russian organ) reports that a treaty of peace has been concluded between Russia and Bokhara.

LONDON, 28th July, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet and prices were drooping.

Fair Dhollera 8d.

In the Manchester market there is a better demand at reduced prices.

7lbs. Shirtings 8s.

8¼lbs. do. 9s. 1½d.

40s Mule Twist 1s. 0¾d.

LONDON, 4th August, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was dull and prices were declining.

Fair Westerns 7d.

The Manchester Market is dull.

7lbs. Shirtings 8s. 3d.

8¼lbs. do. 9s. 9d.

40s Mule Twist 1s. 0¼d.

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

LONDON, 5th August, Noon.

A new French Loan has been issued.

The Queen has started to-day for Switzerland via Paris.

The report of the Indo-European Telegraph Company details the satisfactory progress of their work.

AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, 25th July.

Congress has passed a Bill to protect naturalised American citizens abroad.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

CALCUTTA, 7th Aug., 4.49 p.m.

Govt. Paper. { Fours 4¼. Fives 9¾. Fives and a half, 15/2.

Exchange, six months' sight, 1s. 11 5/16d.

Freights, Dead Weight, Rice, 10s. nominal.

Jute and Linseed, £2.

Shirtings Rs. 5-4.

Madapollams, Rs. 2-8.

No. 40s Mule Twist, 5 annas 7 pies.

Market for Piece Goods dull; market for Twist steady.

BOMBAY.

The steamer "John Bright," Captain Cumming, will sail to-day to China with 153¼ chest of Malwa opium, and 1499½ bales of cotton.

A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Dhobie Talao, concerning the death of a Parsee named Framjee Jamsetjee. The jury found that the deceased had committed suicide by taking opium.

The case of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company against Roychund Deepchund, which was fixed for hearing yesterday at the High Court, before Sir Charles Sargent, has been, on the application of Mr. Leith, on behalf of the plaintiffs, postponed for a fortnight.

The "Lenton Troupe" continue their performances in Bombay for a short time longer, previous to going to Poona. Their truly surprising performances during the week have been received by admiring and enthusiastic audiences. All who have not seen them should do so at once.

Divine Service will be held in the harbour to-morrow (Sunday) morning on board the s. s. *Great Victoria*, at a quarter past 11 o'clock precisely; and by the Rev. James Paterson on board the ship *Glendiven* (lying off the Mint) at eleven o'clock, and on board the ship *Denmark* at 4 p.m.

We are requested to state that the Bombay Native General Library has received from Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit a donation of Rs. 1,000 in a Government five per cent. promissory note with the condition that out of its interest new books should be bought every year, or whenever the managing committee of the Library think proper. Donations of a similar nature might well be given by the leading members of the native community for the welfare of this institution.

We were incorrect yesterday in a paragraph about the case of Peerbhoy Mowjee and Ali Hurjee pending in the Mazagon Police Court. It was only against the former that apprehension and search warrants had been issued. As to Ali Hurjee a summons had been issued against him, but he was merely charged with "having received a currency note for Rs. 500, knowing it to be stolen." The case against him was not proceeded with; he was told, however, by the Magistrate that if he should be wanted another summons would be issued. We are informed that only Ali Hurjee—not the other—can be described as a man of standing in the Khoja community.

THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE "SAKURA" AND THE "ZEPHYR."

The Marine Court of Enquiry, consisting of Mr. John Connon, Acting Chief Magistrate of Police, and Staff Commander H. B. Akaster, Her Majesty's Indian troop ship *Malabar*, re-assembled at the Fort Police Court yesterday, to conduct the investigation into the circumstances connected with a collision between the steamer *Sakura* and the pilot schooner *Zephyr*, as the former was entering the port on the night of 10th ult.

Mr. Hearn, solicitor to Government, appeared to watch the case on behalf of Government; and Mr. Prentis appeared on behalf of the captain and owners of the *Sakura*.

John Smith, examined by Mr. Hearn deposed—I am second officer of the steamer *Sakura*, and hold a second mate's certificate from the Board of Trade granted in 1864 about September. I was stationed at the telegraph on the evening of the 10th July. I went there about half-past 6 o'clock. At 7-15, when we were abreast of the light vessel, the engines were stopped. That was the first message. A few minutes afterwards the order was "half speed." We went half speed from ten to fifteen minutes. The next order was to stop. We stopped for a short time, and then the collision happened. I should say it was something less than ten minutes after we stopped that the collision happened. Just before the collision I saw a schooner's bright light on our port bow. Our vessel's head was then about north-east. I saw no other light. Immediately after the order was given to stop the engines, the order "hard starboard and reverse the engines" was given. That was the last order that was passed. The helm was hard a-starboard, I should say, about three or four minutes before the collision. I only saw one schooner till after the collision, and when it occurred the steamer was about a mile from the light-ship; we were then inside the light-ship. I felt a slight shock, nothing to speak of. When the collision happened, I was standing with the telegraph in my hand. I could not see how the collision occurred. I could see the schooner's sails on our starboard bow a second before the collision. I saw a blue light from the Light-house. I noticed next morning that the steamer's figure head and part of the false stern were carried away. I did not observe any other damage.

By the Court—I saw a schooner on the port bow about twenty minutes before the collision. We were going half speed at this time. I only saw one schooner till after the collision. The engines were stopped a minute or a minute and half before the collision. I could not be positive as to the time. I am positive it was less than five minutes. The engines had not had time to reverse after the order was given just before the collision. There was not sufficient time for the engines to reverse or obey the order. The *Sakura* was going about a knot or a knot and half through the water. The wheel-house was forward.

By Mr. Prentis—We were approaching the inner light at the time of the collision. I don't know how long it was before the collison that the helm was first put to starboard. The order to put it hard a starboard was given about a minute or a minute and a half before the collision. I heard a voice hailing the schooner and asking her where she was coming to. I think it was the captain's voice. That was immediately before the collision.

The Court next examined the third officer of the *Sakura*, who generally corroborated the evidence already given.

Henry Elton, examined by Mr. Hearn—I am an able-bodied seaman on board the *Sakura*. I went to the look-out at 6 o'clock p. m. on the 10th July. We sighted the outer light-ship as it was getting dark. The light was burning when we first sighted her. We laid along the light ship for nearly half an hour. Then we saw what I thought was a blue light. It was burned in the middle of the vessel, which I saw was a pilot schooner. The schooner seemed to me then to be going on the port tack, bearing six points on our port bow. I saw two flash lights. The second was seen on our port bow. I saw no other light but the light-ship. The captain gave the order to keep the north-east. The light-ship was on our port side as we passed her. In sounding the light-ship, I did not see the schooner. After this the first time I saw the schooner she was about 200 yards from us on our port bow. When the order was given "hard a starboard, stop her, full speed astern," the schooner was on the port tack, head north-west. About two minutes after the order was given "hard a starboard," the collision took place. Our jibboom caught the schooner's topmast stay. The tide was going by four or five knots. The schooner heeled over a little at first. I saw the schooner's foremast go. This was about twenty minutes after the collision. I think it fell nearly in one piece. The head of our figure-head was carried away, also our false stern. I do not know any damage was done to the main stern. A pilot came on board about a quarter of an hour after the collision and before we got clear.

By the Court—I heard the captain give the order "north-east." At this time I saw nothing but the light-ship and the light-house. After the order had been given, the ship had hardly time to steady before the captain gave the order "hard a starboard." In about half a minute or a minute after this the collision took place.

By Mr. Prentis—At the time of the first flare-up, I saw the schooner which afterwards came into collision with us.

The witness volunteered the following statement:—Five men, who came on board us from the schooner with which we had been in collision, were the worse for liquor. I speak of four Europeans particularly, of whom one was the captain. I say also the pilot, who took us in, was the worse for liquor.

To Mr. Hearn—Our captain gave up the ship in charge to the pilot who came on board.

William Fulton, examined by Mr. Hearn—I am an engineer on board the steamer *Sakura*. I was on duty at the engines at half-past 7 p. m. on the 10th July. I received orders by telegraph. About 7-15 I first received an order to stop. In about two or three minutes we then went on full speed. About 7-30 I got another order to stop her. The engines were stopped for two or three minutes, and we again went on full speed for about ten minutes. Then we slowed. Then the order was "stop." We stopped three or four minutes, during which I felt as if our ship had been touched outside, and then we got an order to go ahead full speed. We went ahead full speed for not more than two turns of the engine, when the order came "reverse full speed astern." We went so three or four minutes. Then we stopped. When we went slow the number of revolutions we made was about 25,—ordinary full speed 54.

John Smith, recalled—In working the telegraph at the time of the collision, when I received an order to reverse, I stopped the index at full speed ahead. I saw this mistake instantly, and corrected it. I cannot say whether it is possible for the engines to make two revolutions in a second.

After the examination of one more witness, the Court adjourned for further enquiry.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. PREMCHUND ROYCHUND AND THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As a former official of the Asiatic Banking Corporation I trust you will allow me to contradict two or three statements made by Premchund Roychund before the Bombay Bank Commission, as reported in your paper of this date.

It is utterly false that either Mr. Blair or Mr. Morrison were in the habit of opening accounts with the Asiatic Bank in Premchund's name and operating upon them by means of debit slips. There never was any account in the Asiatic Bank books entitled "Premchund Roychund A. B. C. account;" nor was there ever any account called "A. B. C.," in which Premchund, Mr. Morrison, or Mr. Blair had any interest whatever. The only account, in Premchund's name, a current account and cash credit, were always operated upon by his own cheques.—Yours, &c.,

ROBERT BAKER.

Bombay, 7th August.

[Mr. Premchund Roychund during his examination before the Commission yesterday withdrew the statement complained of by Mr. Baker.—Ed. *B. G.*]

THE TRYON TESTIMONIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—At the last general meeting of the subscribers to this fund, allusion was made to some one having tampered with one of their lists, by putting down large amounts, and signing before them fictitious names, and then afterwards destroying the list.

At that time it was difficult to believe that any one, holding the command of a ship (which naturally supposes some degree of respectability,) could or would have been guilty of such disreputable conduct, and it was, therefore, mentioned with reserve. Subsequent events, however, have proved the correctness of the allusion, and the parties' names (for it turns out that two are implicated) have been given in, and the committee are now in a position to take proceedings against them if found necessary. What could have animated any two men to adopt such a course it would be difficult to make out. I do not, however, think it was done maliciously, which is unquestionably the worst and most wicked form of doing wrong. It must, I think, be attributed either to madness produced by drink, or if uninfluenced in this way to that natural impulse for mischief, which both monkeys and men possess, and which in their results are alike in both cases, where there is the same absence in the latter, as there is always in the former of a presiding power of thought to govern the impulse and forbid the action.

But while I take this more excusable view of the case, I wish it not to be lost sight of that it does not say much for the intelligence of the parties, and they seem to be ignorant of the well-known fact, that the civilized world appreciate monkey tricks only where the animal is chained, or exhibited on a barrel organ, and that it provides gaols and lunatic asylums for all who have lost the power of governing themselves. It is not every degree of insanity that goes into an asylum. There are many men, that live all their days just outside the door, having sufficient self-command only to keep them on the right side of it, for it is the amount of command possessed over the monkey and other impulses of our nature which makes the whole difference between those that are within and those that are without. Any man may estimate the distance he is living from the door by the amount of self-command which he actually accomplishes, and I give the parties implicated this simple rule to enable them to measure their exact distance from it, should they ever have a wish so to do, which is certain to be the case if reflection ever dawns upon them.

The evidence now in possession is this. One of the subscription lists has not been returned. The commander of a ship, I believe now left, gave the names of two parties who he said first tampered with and then destroyed it. As his ship belonged to the same house, there was some ground for the committee to believe what he said. It was, therefore decided that letters should be sent to each, and an apology, it was intimated, would set the matter at rest.

One of them denies in his reply having anything to do with the act, and the committee, from the nature and candour of his letter, think he has been wrongly charged. He, however, says—"I was certainly present at the time and believe my name was put down for a fictitious sum." Here, then, we have further evidence of the act being true. The other party written to gave no reply, but returned the letter in an envelope addressed to the "Chairman of Captain Tryon's Testimonial Fund." I leave every one to draw their own inference.

In the meantime as the whole body of subscribers, Captain Tryon, and every civilized being, has been more or less insulted by this act, I wish it to be understood that any information that any one can give relating to it will be of use to the committee whose duty it is to sift the matter.—I remain, &c.,

JOHN MILLER.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 17th JULY.

About half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon the P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "Baroda," Captain Haselwood, arrived in harbour, bringing the English mail of 17th July. The "Baroda" left Suez at 11-30 p.m. on the 26th ult., arrived at Aden at 9-20 a.m. on the 1st instant, and sailed thence for Bombay at 4 o'clock on the same afternoon. The following is the list of passengers:—

From Southampton.—Major Templeman, Captain and Mrs. Phayre and infant, Captain H. M. Clark, Lieutenant Marryat, Mr. and Mrs. Cumming, and Mr. McRitchie.

From Marseilles.—Captain W. R. Tucker, Messrs. McIver, S. B. Newton, John Stanfield, Nowrojee Dosabhoy and child, Mrs. Nowrojee, Mrs. Dadabhoy and infant.

From Aden.—Mr. W. W. Goodhue.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Overland Mail, July 17.*)

Sir Robert Napier has been raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Napier of Magdala. Banquets have been given in his honour by the East India United Service and the United Service Clubs, and other entertainments to him are in preparation.

King Theodore's son has arrived in England, and has gone to Osborne on a visit to the Queen.

Parliament, it is expected, will be prorogued on July 28.

There have been more discussions on the Bribery Bill, and considerable progress has been made with the measure.

The bill for the abolition of compulsory church-rates has passed the House of Lords.

Most of the Orange demonstrations in Ireland on July 12 passed off quietly. At Monaghan an affray took place, in which one man was killed and several injured.

The Blackburn magistrates prohibited Murphy from lecturing in that town, and arrested him. He was subsequently released on bail.

Mr. Beaumont, Chief-Justice of British Guiana has been removed for misconduct by the Crown, on the advice of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Major F. R. Taylor, one of the professors at Sandhurst, has been drowned, with his daughter, in the lake near the college.

The Queen is about to visit Switzerland.

The Wimbledon rifle meeting has commenced. The Lords and Commons' match has been won by the Lords.

The Eton and Harrow cricket match at Lord's has been won by Harrow.

The weather is intensely hot.

Upwards of 300 officers have been arrested in Spain. The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier have gone to Portugal.

A commission composed of delegates from the South German States is to meet at Munich to frame a system of military defence for South Germany.

Several of the large towns of Hungary have protested against the recent Papal allocution.

Prince Alexander Karageorgevitch has been summoned before the local court of justice of Belgrade, on a charge of complicity in the assassination of Prince Michael.

Mr. Seymour and General Blair have accepted the nomination of the Democratic Convention as candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency.

Among the deaths reported during the week are those of Lord Dunfermline, General the Hon. Sir John Arbuthnott, Colonel D. Frazer, and Dr. Kirwan, Dean of Limerick.

ENTERTAINMENTS TO SIR ROBERT NAPIER.

(*Overland Mail, July 17.*)

On July 10th, the Duke of Cambridge entertained Sir Robert Napier and several members of the gallant General's staff at dinner at Gloucester House, Piccadilly. There were present the Duke of Rutland, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Beaufort, the Duke of Sutherland, the Earl of Bradford, the Earl of Stradbroke, Viscount Halifax, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Straithnairn, Lord Foley, Lord Londesborough, Lord Rokeby, Lord Hotham, M. P., Lord W. Paulet, General Lord de Ros, Hon. Colonel Thesiger, Lieut.-Gen. Hon. Thomas Ashburnham, the Right Honorable Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., Lieut.-Gen. W. F. Forster, K.H., Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Grant, G.C.B., Major-Gen. Sir C. W. Staveley, G.C.B., Colonel North, M.P., Lieut.-Col. M. Dillon, Lieut.-Col. T. W. Mill, R.A., and Col. Hon. James Macdonald, in waiting on the Duke of Cambridge.

On Saturday evening, July 11, the members of the United Service Club entertained Sir Robert Napier at dinner. The Duke of Cambridge presided, and the Prince of Wales was present as a member. Sir R. Napier was accompanied by Major-General Scott, Lieutenant Colonel Dillon, military secretary, and Captain Scott, aide-de-camp. Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Stanley, and Sir John Pakington were present. The tables were arranged to dine 140, and about that number were present. On dessert being served the Duke of Cambridge proposed "The Health of Her Majesty the Queen," which was most loyally responded to. The Duke of Cambridge next proposed "The Health of the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal family." The Prince of Wales briefly responded to the toast. The Duke of Cambridge then proposed the toast of the evening, "The Health of General Sir Robert Napier," and in so doing he coupled "the military and naval forces employed under that distinguished officer in Abyssinia." Sir Robert Napier rose after the applause with which he was received had subsided, and in a brief speech returned thanks for the terms in which his health and that of the brave expedition he had had the honour to command had been drunk. General Dunne, M. P., then proposed "The health of the Duke of Cambridge, their president." His Royal Highness briefly acknowledged the compliment, and the company shortly afterwards separated.

On Monday, July 13, a banquet was given to Sir R. Napier by the members of the East India United Service Club, in St. James's square. About one hundred members of the club were present, Sir Bartle Frere presiding, and among those at the principal table were Sir Robert Napier, Lord William Hay, M.P., Mr. Gladstone, Sir Thomas Pycroft, K.C.S.I., Sir Charles Staveley, General Sir Archibald Bogle, General Scott, Mr. Arthur Hall, Captain W. W. H. Scott (aide-de-camp to Sir Robert Napier), Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Henry L. Anderson, Sir John F. Burgoyne, General Sir William Wyllie, General Baker, General Sir J. C. Coffin, Colonel Dillon (military secretary to Sir Robert Napier), Major-General Lawford, and Colonel Johnson.

After the usual loyal toasts had been drunk, the Chairman called for bumpers for the toast of the evening. He said—

"I have no intention to carry you through the history of the operations in Abyssinia, which you will find much better narrated in the despatches of our guest, nor will I venture to give expression to the opinions which I know you will entertain concerning these operations. It is proverbially useless labour to gild refined gold, and it is something more than useless, after the national stamp has been fixed, as it were, on the gold of the Royal Mint, to attempt to impress any private particular mark of our own. But there is another reason why I should not attempt to say anything regarding Sir Robert Napier's career as a soldier in this company, because I see around me men who for the last forty or forty-five years have served with him in every part of the globe in which he has been employed. I see men who have fought and bled with him in the field, who have delved with him in the trenches, who have fought with him through the whole of the Punjab campaign. There are many more who served with him throughout those troubled months in Oude, and who were with him when he tracked the rebels through the almost pathless jungles of Central India. There are others who served with him in China, and in the presence of these men, to whom we all do honour, I will say nothing of Sir R. Napier's career as a soldier. But there is one point respecting which as a civilian and a man of peace I may be allowed in passing to say a few words, and that is the effect which Sir R. Napier's skill and science have had upon the war in which he has been engaged. It is at this moment a question of great interest to philanthropists and philosophers all over the world to know whether, as we become more scientific and more skilled in warfare, we become more humane or more brutalized; and it is therefore of importance to consider the spirit in which the skilful and scientific soldier who is our guest this evening has entered upon the campaigns in which he has been engaged. I would beg those who were his fellow-workers at Lucknow to recollect how, with the eye of a soldier and the skill of an engineer, he showed even the veterans with whom he was associated how they might turn the flank and get in the rear of the enemy, and gain a victory over ten times their force with the least possible expenditure of human life and human suffering. Again in the celebrated expedition to China, the account of which yet remains to be written as a military exploit, we have yet to learn how, when the oldest warriors in the force stood appalled at the immense strength of the Chinese position, and looked for a vast expenditure of life as likely to occur, Sir Robert Napier, by his skill and science, discovered the weak points of the Chinese position, and the strong forts which they held fell in a single day. (Cheers.) What he did to alleviate the horrors of war in Abyssinia you all know. They are matters of recent memory to us all. But let me remind you that these deeds of Sir R. Napier as a soldier have been but episodes in a long life of labour. For five or ten years he has been called upon to draw his sword in the foremost ranks, and I ask any man here present whether he thinks that the years of civil labour which Sir Robert went through in any way incapacitated him for military service. But it is not as a soldier, it is not as a great engineer and constructor alone, that I would ask you to think of Sir R. Napier. Long after he had distinguished himself as a soldier he was called upon by the foremost men in India—by Lord Dalhousie, by Mr. Thomson, and by his old comrade Sir H. Lawrence—to aid them in planning a scheme of civil works in the Punjaub; and the roads, the canals, and bridges which he then constructed will remain long after the fame of many of our victories will have become mere matters of historical record. (Cheers.) It is not, however, to Napier as a soldier and an engineer that I ask you now to drink—it is to Napier as the comrade of those who are sitting here. (Cheers.) You have known him intimately as only Anglo-Indians know each other; you have known him as the man who for forty-years never forsook a friend, or was known to do a discourteous action; as a man who, in this age of mammon worship, kept himself free from temptations, and lived a pure and noble life, only to be paralleled in the poems of men who wrote about the true-hearted and loyal knights of old—(cheers)—yet a man who was no idle dreamer, but a steady, stern, persistent worker in all that he took in hand. (Cheers.) I call on you gentlemen, to drink "Long life to your fellow-soldier and fellow-worker Sir Robert Napier, and long enjoyment to him of the honours for which his Sovereign and the unanimous voice of the country have designated him." (Loud cheers.)

The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm. Sir R. Napier, in responding, said—

"I can hardly hope to express in fitting words how deeply I feel the honour which you are doing me this evening. If any one had told me forty years ago, when I arrived in Calcutta, a second lieutenant of engineers, without a connection in the country, and without a friend except my contemporaries who went out with me, that I should receive from the Indian services the welcome which has been accorded me to-night, I should have thought it a dream indeed. I value highly the too flattering expressions which my friend, Sir Bartle Frere, has used towards me. I value still more the approbation which is shown of my services by men who have known me during the whole of my Indian career. (Cheers) I have always felt it a high honour to be a member of the Indian Service. It is a service which from small beginnings raised and preserved for England an Empire which has been governed as no other empire or colony has ever yet been governed. (Cheers.) I speak of the civil as well as of the military service; indeed, it is often hard to say which is which, for in India soldiers have been civilians and civilians have been soldiers. Both services are full of honoured names. I will not go over the list which has been so often set before you, but we need not look far even in the present day for honoured and distinguished names belonging to men who are capable of doing all that the history of England shows to have been done heretofore. (Cheers.) I will not now recount or fight over again the recent campaign; but I may say that it has exhibited most completely the amalgamation of the Indian and the English services. During the entire expedition no one has thought for a moment to which service he belonged. It was said happily in the House of Lords the other evening that the cheers given to the Beloochee regiment by the Europeans were the knell of the Indian mutiny; and there is no doubt that the Abyssinian campaign has given another assurance of the amalgamation of the Indian and English services. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I shall always remember with the greatest pride and gratitude that I have won your friendship and have received the welcome you have given me this evening. I may add that it is one more proof of the amalgamation of which I have spoken that I have been called upon to command a mixed force of English and Indian soldiers sent from the shores of India, and that I am perhaps the first Indian soldier who from a simple lieutenant, having nothing but his name and his sword to begin with, has won the high honour for which her Majesty has been pleased to designate me. (Loud cheers.) I have thought seriously whether I should be wise in accepting the honour which I am informed is to be conferred upon me, and one great motive for my acceptance of it is that it is conferred upon me as a member of the Indian service." (Loud cheers.)

The Chairman at a later stage called upon those present to drink the health of Sir Stafford Northcote with all the honours.

Sir S. Northcote, in returning thanks, said that, while discharging the pleasing duty which devolved upon him, he could not help feeling that "medio de fronte leporum surgit amari aliquid," and he suggested that in such a club as this the Secretary of State for India should not be a stranger, but should as a matter of course be admitted as a member. My interest in India (continued the right hon. baronet) is not an interest of twelve months' standing only, because I was brought up in an Indian family. My mother was born in India, and I was brought up among those who had taken an active part in the campaigns of Lord Cornwallis, and who knew the Duke of Wellington when he was only Colonel Wellesley. (Cheers.) It is, therefore, with no ordinary feelings that I have found myself brought into close relations with Indian duties. . . . . It has sometimes been asked, "Who selected the commander-in-chief for this expedition?" Well, I might almost say that Sir Robert Napier was selected by acclamation. His nomination came from two wholly independent quarters, and from different parts of the world—Sir John Lawrence in India and from the Duke of Cambridge at home. (Cheers.) Those recommendations entirely settled the question. It was Sir John Lawrence, too, who, in the first instance, suggested not only that Sir Robert Napier should command the expedition, but that all political authority should be entrusted to the same hands, and that we should put our entire trust in him. That principle was accepted at once by the Government, and it was the principle upon which this war had been carried on. What we felt to be the duty of the Government was that under such circumstances we should assure Sir Robert Napier of our complete and unreserved confidence and support, that we should tell him as distinctly as we could the object of the expedition, giving him an outline of what he was to do, but in details leaving him entirely unfettered. We had to deal with a great many fears and sanguine calculations. We were told in the same breath, and very nearly by the same people, that the expedition was impossible, and yet that it was the easiest thing in the world—that we could not accomplish it all and that we could accomplish it in two months with one-tenth of the army we had sent. Our answer was, "We believe in Sir R. Napier, we have his advice, and are prepared to abide by it; it is better to go through with one plan than to be continually changing." (Cheers.) And from first to last we never did change one line of the directions we gave or the policy we indicated. I may say of Sir R. Napier, on the other hand, that he never changed. It was not a little remarkable that when we telegraphed out on July 25 of last year, "When must you begin in order to finish in one season, and can you be ready in time?" the answer came, "We must commence at the beginning of January, and we can be ready in time if you can collect transports." On January 3 Sir R. Napier landed at Zoulla. It was not long after Sir R. Napier landed that I received a letter from him which was consoling to me, because I have been reading in some of the newspapers that the war would certainly last two seasons. Sir Robert said that he thought upon the whole he could be at Magdala about the end of March. He was not actually there till the 10th of April, which was, perhaps, not quite to his credit. (Laughter.) But when I add that we calculated he would be back at Zoulla in the early part of June, and that the last soldier embarked there on the 18th of June, we may safely assume that there has been very little inconsistency in his proceedings. (Cheers and laughter.) From the beginning to the end of these operations we have been able to admire the skill of the diplomatist along with the science and experience of the general and the engineer, and the campaign has ended, we may say, without the loss of a single life and without leaving behind us the least irritation in the population of the country. This great work has been accomplished under an Indian general and an Indian army—a general who has won for himself a great reputation in India, but who is the first Indian officer who has ever risen to a peerage by services rendered to his country out of India. It is no little addition to our satisfaction that this war has been carried on by Indian as well as by British troops. It is no slight honour to have produced perfect discipline and a homogeneous army composed of diverse elements amalgamated in this remarkable manner, and we cannot but feel how India adds to the strength of the empire. We knew before that native troops would fight; but Englishmen might be forgiven for doubting whether they would submit in a strange country to the exact discipline of an English army. Yet there was in this campaign no pillaging, there were no outrages; and there was perfect good conduct among the Indian as well as among the English troops. Sir Stafford concluded by paying a high compliment to the services of the officers as well as of the troops employed, mentioning the name of Sir Charles Staveley, and expressing a hope that they might see the Order of the Bath and that of the Star of India given freely as rewards

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for the services which had been rendered. He then proposed in flattering terms "The Health of the Chairman."

The Chairman briefly returned thanks.

Sir R. Napier said it was impossible for any one in his position to have had more active and thorough support than he had received throughout his operations both from the Secretary of State and the Commander-in-Chief. At a time when many people at home were full of dismal forebodings he had only to turn to the letters of the Secretary of State and the Commander-in-Chief, or to the officers and soldiers under his command, to see at once that there was not the slightest cause for hesitation, but, on the contrary, that there was nothing within human power which such a force, so supported, could not accomplish. In the letters of the Secretary of State there was a concise indication of the course required to be taken, along with such entire freedom of action should circumstances demand it, that it was impossible that any man could have had greater support or more comforting and consoling instructions than he had.

It was nearly midnight before the company separated.

On the evening of July 17 the officers of the Royal Engineers were to entertain Lord Napier at a banquet at Chatham. The Duke of Cambridge, Prince Arthur, and a large number of officers of the Indian and Royal Engineers were to be present. On the following evening the Prince of Wales was to give a dinner-party in honour of his lordship at Marlborough House.

Major-General Scott has accepted, on behalf of his son-in-law, Lord Napier, the invitation to Welshpool which the mayor forwarded him, when it became known that the general purposed visiting his relations at Trelyden Hall. The date of the visit is, however, as yet unknown.

The "Gazette" of July 11 announced that the Queen had been pleased "to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Cornelius Napier, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., commander-in-chief of the army in Bombay, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten by the name, style, and title of Baron Napier, of Magdala, in Abyssinia, and of Caryngton, in the county palatine of Chester."

The bill to settle an annuity upon Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Napier, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., and the next surviving heir male of his body in consideration of his eminent services, enacts that "an annuity of £2000. shall be paid to Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Napier, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., and the next surviving heir male of his body, for the term of their natural lives; and the said annuity shall issue and be payable out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and shall be deemed to have commenced and taken effect from July 9, 1868; and the first payment of a proportionate part thereof respectively for the period from such commencement to the 10th day of October, 1868, shall be made on the said 10th day of October, 1868, and such annuity shall thereafter be paid quarterly on the usual quarter days; and the receipt of the said Sir Robert Napier, and after his decease the receipt of the next surviving heir male of his body, or of such other person or persons as shall be duly authorized and appointed to receive the said annuity, shall be a good and sufficient discharge for the payment thereof; and the said annuity shall be clear of all taxes and all other charges whatsoever, except income-tax."

Lord Napier of Magdala (says the "Overland Mail" of July 17) embarked yesterday morning at Southsea Pier, on board the steam-yacht Fire Queen, and proceed to inspect the Spithead and other forts to the westward. His lordship subsequently proceeded to Osborne on a visit to her Majesty. Lord Napier and the officers who served in Abyssinian will dine at Willis's Rooms on July 28. The members of the Oriental Club intend to give a banquet to his Lordship on the 27th inst., at their club house in Hanover-square. The Town Council of Portsmouth are to present an address to him to-day.

ENGLISH SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

Date.	Ship.	Commanders.	At
July 13	Windsor Castle	Pryce	Portsmouth.
14	Khandeish	Storey	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
July 7	City of Paris	Jack	Clyde.
9	Pride of the Port	Jordan	Liverpool.
9	Jane Leech	Morrison	Clyde.
9	Viscount Canning	Gardiner	Greenock.
10	Aaron Brown	Hadley	Liverpool.
10	Kate Darton	Slocomb	Liverpool.
11	Philip Nelson	Nelson	Liverpool.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

[illegible]em, Kurrachee for London, June 5th, 6 N., 29 W.
[illegible]iac, Bombay for Liverpool, June 11th, 17 N. 33 W.
St. Paul, Bombay for Liverpool, June 2nd, 33.24 S., 15.28 E.
Mary Ogden, Liverpool to Bombay, May 3, lat. 21 S., long. 33 W.

THE LIGHT THROWN BY THE STATE OF THE REVENUE UPON THE CONDITION OF ENGLAND.

(*Economist, July 4.*)

The unsatisfactory nature of the revenue return, has perplexed some persons, and has caused in some instances exaggerated apprehensions. But the figures are only such as it was reasonable to expect, and as in the present state of the country were inevitable.

First.—A bad harvest always leaves its mark on the revenue. The harvest of 1860 was very bad, and principally in consequence (though there were other contributing causes) the actual revenue of the year was 1,964,000*l.* less than the estimated revenue; and there was a deficit—an excess of expenditure over income (without reckoning the fortification outlay) of 2,500,000*l.* We are suffering similarly now, and must expect to suffer.

Secondly.—The diminution in the industry of the country, consequent on the panic of 1866, has produced an effect on the industry of the world of which the state of Lombard-street is the most visible criterion. It is not good for the Chancellor of the Exchequer that capital should be a drug in the market. On the contrary, it is best for him that every sixpence should be used, that every sixpence should be competed for, that the productive energies of the country should be strained to the utmost. It is by them that he lives. Some surprise has been felt that the revenue should have continued good so long after 1866, and only now begun to exhibit the effects of 1866. But the effects of a crisis are not immediate on the "eating and drinking" of mankind. They are immediate on the rate of interest. In a very few months capital becomes cheap, because no one engages in new business to use it. But old business has to be finished, contracts made in the days of prosperity have to be completed in a time of anxiety; the income of the working classes is not at first greatly affected. Gradually that income is diminished: first the trades directly influenced by the panic are dull and disordered; the income of those employed in such trades declines; than their purchases from other trades diminish of necessity; than those trades suffer too: then the decline in those second trades affects other trades from which they buy; and so a general slowness of commerce and bad remuneration is propagated round the commercial world. But we must not look for the effect as if it where a sudden *coup d'etat*—an instant decline of all things 10 per cent. It is a gradual influence, not beginning till some time after a panic, steadily transmitted and steadily accumulating.

The effect of a bad harvest is more rapid, but even that takes some time. The purchases of the working classes are to some extent at first affected, and soon that affects the earnings of the working classes. It is a consequence of the division of labour that if the purchases of any class diminish, the remuneration of some other class declines; there is a certain stock in hand to meet the expected demand, and as the demand does not occur the supply is not renewed, and those who would have renewed it stand idle. But this secondary effect requires time before it can happen. Neither a bad harvest nor any industrial catastrophe at once produces all its effect. The efficacy is secure, but it is also suspended.

Rajah Brooke.—It is proposed to erect a public monument in Westminster Abbey to Sir James Brooke, the late Rajah of Sarawak.

The "Army and Navy Gazette" says—"Will some member of Parliament inquire if officers of the volunteer service are eligible for employment on the regular staff of the army? If they are, it raises a new and serious question, inasmuch as the staff appointments are practically thrown open to civilians after a few months' probation. If they are not so eligible, it would be well to know why we find in the Army List for this month Captain Filgate, of the Bombay Rifle Volunteer Corps as the Military Secretary of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, Governor of Bombay."

The Case of Mr. J. F. Wilkinson.—The Master of the Rolls has issued a summons, calling for an explanation of the circumstances under which counsel compromised the action of the Joint-Stock Discount Company against Messrs. Capper and Lawson. It appears that the issue in the action really raised the question as to the justice of the conviction of Mr. James Freeling Wilkinson eighteen months ago. On the case being compromised Mr. Wilkinson was liberated, to the surprise of the official liquidator's solicitors, who had conducted the prosecution. As the action was commenced under the sanction of the Master of the Rolls, and had been compromised without his consent, his lordship granted the application for the summons. There is thus the prospect that the "mistake" which resulted in Mr. Wilkinson's conviction will be explained.—*Overland Mail.*

"NINE YEARS ON THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER OF INDIA FROM 1854 TO 1863."—BY LIEUT. GEN. SIR SYDNEY COTTON, K.C.B.

(*Athenæum.*)

An officer, who has been employed on active service in all the Presidencies of India for fifty-three years, who went through the campaigns of 1816 and 1817, against the Pindaris, served under Sir C. Napier in the Sindh war, and, finally, commanded on the North-West Frontier during the momentous period of the Mutiny, is entitled to be heard with the greatest attention and respect in all that concerns the army or the military affairs of our Eastern empire. In dealing with a work written by such an author on the subject of his actual experiences, it would seem to be the duty of a reviewer to look beyond mere questions of style and artistic composition, and to place before the reader the practical lessons to be gleaned throughout the pages. These relate, in the first place, to the frontier, on which Sir Sydney Cotton held his most important command; and, secondly, to India generally. We may say at once that in all that has reference to the frontier we most fully agree with the author; but in that which refers to the central government, we shall have to express, and to endeavour to justify, some dissent.

It was in September, 1853, on the melancholy occasion of the assassination of Col. Mackeson, Commissioner of Peshawar, that the author was first ordered to march to that city. He was then at Rawal Pindi, where what may be called the reserves of the Peshawar garrison are stationed. But the distance from Rawal Pindi to Peshawar is 100 miles, and at forty-four miles from the latter place the Indus intercepts the advance of succours, and it took four days for the troops under General Cotton to cross that river. Thus, with the utmost exertions, the General was unable to reach Peshawar in less than fourteen days, though the emergency was supposed to be most pressing. This first march, then, was a good specimen of the general mal-organization on the frontier. The reserves were far too distant, no carriage was ready for the troops, and the boats for crossing the river were procured by the merest accident.

One would have thought that the fearful calamity which befell the army of Kabul would have taught the Indian Government to employ all the precautions that the most profound consideration of the subject could devise in securing the garrison of Peshawar, and place the whole frontier in the best state possible for measures of offence as well as defence. With any European power but England that would have been the case; but the English, who, it must be admitted, can fight their way out of a difficulty better than any other people, are the most apt to neglect the commonest precautions for averting disaster. The truth of this remark can easily be shown from the book before us, as we shall proceed to prove.

The Peshawar Divisional Command extends from the river Jhelum to the Khaibar Pass, and is conterminous on the north, west, and south with the bravest and most dangerous semi-civilized tribes in the world. Men for men the warriors of the Boners, of Swat, of the Momand Waziris and Afridis, are little, if at all inferior to Europeans in courage, strength and activity, and are besides excellent shots, and, as Sir C. Napier would have said, wicked swordsmen. With such a border the Peshawar Division ought to be confided to the best general England can furnish, and his control should be absolute, subject only to the commands of the Viceroy in Council. In ordinary matters, such as the disposition of the frontier forces or occupation of posts, even the Viceroy ought not to interfere. In point of fact, however, the General of the Frontier finds himself hampered in a way which renders him almost powerless for good. "Thus, at Hoti Mardan in the very centre of the Peshawar Division (strange to say), there is a force under the Kohat Commander's orders, which cannot be interfered with by the Peshawar military authorities, and *vice versa*; neither must meddle with the other, and hence endless difficulties and embarrassments arise." But it is not only the military authorities that clash: the Indian Government has been careful to continue the old blunder of divided authority, which was the cause of our destruction at Kabul. Instead of providing an able general and making him absolute on the frontier and responsible for its security, they appoint with him a Chief Commissioner, generally a comparatively young military officer in civil employ, who overrides his senior in everything. In consequence of this mischievous arrangement, the Khaibaris "robbed and plundered, and got back in safety to their mountain fastnesses; the whole ground between the military post and the hills being in the hands of the civil power. Not an outpost was allowed to the troops to cover their front, and the whole force might, at any time, in their beds have had their throats cut." "Col. Sir H. Edwardes, Major Hugh James, and Col. Nicholson were first-rate officers, and they were the civil officers on the frontier at that time," but, after all, they had not one quarter of the experience of General Cotton, and should have been his subordinates. The greater their talents, courage, and devotion, the more the pity that the army should have been deprived of their services. "To have the entire confidence of the troops and that natural influence so essential to military government, officers must be identified with their men, and must be associated with them in peace as well as in war," and though in emergencies Edwards and Nicholson were ready to put off the toga and draw the sword, yet their continuous example and daily influence were lost to the army.

The general results of divided command, notwithstanding the singular excellence of both the civil and the military officers at Peshawar, were exemplified in the want of decisive action against the Afghans. In the Beri Valley expedition, that was the first in which General Cotton engaged, he "was not admitted to the State Councils until the plan of operations had been resolved upon;" and during the fighting "orders were flying about on pieces of paper, written by whom the author never knew, such as these,—'For God's sake, send out the Europeans,' and then again, 'For God's sake, recall the Europeans!'" In a word, "disreputable confusion prevailed, and a considerable force of valuable troops were placed in jeopardy by mismanagement." In other expeditions, where the General had more control, he was more successful; but, on the whole, he was miserably cramped by the civil authorities. The worse case of all had well-nigh arisen at the most critical period—at the outbreak of the mutinies. On the night of the 11th of May, 1857, telegrams from Delhi and Ambala, announcing the Sepoy revolt, reached Peshawar. The Afghans had just before demanded the restoration of the province, and were hanging in armed masses on the frontier. At one time, 30,000 Afghans had shod their horses to invade the British territory. There were more than 10,000 disaffected Sepoys at Peshawar, the very *élite* of the Bengal army, who were only waiting the signal to rise against the Europeans; and of these, including the sick, there were of all ranks but 2,052. Nothing could have saved the frontier, or preserved the Punjab from a general invasion of Afghans and mutinous sepoys but the courage and decision of the General. On the 22nd of May, the very day the sepoys had intended to rise, they were skillfully disarmed, and the success of this measure dismayed the Afghans. Yet at this crisis the Punjab Government proposed to withdraw from, and to surrender to the Afghans, the Peshawar district. Fortunately, Edwardes, Cotton, James, and Nicholson combined to urge the Government to withdraw from this ill-considered and pusillanimous extreme; and by their representations India was saved. This being the case, it must be admitted that the high honours which were conferred on others were really due to Sir S. Cotton, and that the second class of the Bath was an inadequate reward for his transcendent merits. In all his subsequent arrangements and operations,—in a word, throughout his career—he maintained the same standard of excellence; and had he not been fettered by the civil authorities, the effect of his measures would probably have been to tranquillize the frontier for a long period.

So far we go along with the author; but on questions of Imperial policy we differ from him. He says, for example, that there never was a doubt in his mind "that the proper policy of England is to occupy Kabul." Here we must withhold our assent. No doubt the Kabul "disaster ought never to have occured; and a few resolute men might have saved our troops and our credit." It is true, too, that "the civilization of demi-savages is certainly one of the most important dispensations of Divine Providence in placing us where we are," so far as we may venture to read what is inscrutable. But there are demi-savages nearer home than Kabul; and even if the occupation of Kabul could be morally justified, it is quite certain that, financially, it would be a gross blunder.

Still more do we dissent from the doctrine, that throughout India "military government should not only prevail, but must be paramount." What!—after so many years of successful civil government, are we to turn all India into a vast camp? The very intimation of such a thing would array against us the masses who are now favourable to us, and who showed their good will at the most critical of all periods, when a vast army of their countrymen had begun a war of extermination against all Europeans. In these matters, the General, we think, pushes his theory too far; but while he keeps to the frontier question, his arguments are sound.

We cannot conclude without observing that the printers of this book are somewhat to blame. There are numerous typographical errors, and such words as Saadat-Khan, Heratt, and Peshwar are most unsightly. The map, too, is very faulty.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.*)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
The Union Bank of London and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

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These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

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Acting Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:— per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight ...... 1s. 11 1/8d. do.
" 4 do. ...... 1s. 11d. do.
" 3 do. ...... 1s. 10 15/16d. do.
" 2 do. ...... 1s. 10 7/8d. do.
" 1 do. ...... 1s. 10 13/16d. do.
" demand ...... 1s. 10 3/4d. do.
On Scotland do. } 1s. 10 11/16d. do.
On Ireland do. }
On Paris do. ...... 1s. 10 5/8d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 10 5/8d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 24th July 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED):—Established in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

Head Office, London—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight ...at 1s. 11 1/8d. per Rupee.
4 do. ...at 1s. 11 1/16d. "
3 do. ...at 1s. 11d. "
2 do. ...at 1s. 10 15/16d. "
1 do. ...at 1s. 10 7/8d. "
On demand ...at 1s. 10 13/16d. "
On Scotland and Ireland ...at 1s. 10 3/4d. "
Circular Notes ...... 1s. 10½d. "

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 23rd July 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA .... BOMBAY ....
MADRAS .... KURRACHEE ...
AGRA .... LAHORE ....

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the current rates:—

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
Do. 24 do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.
Bombay, 24th July 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz. —
6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11 1/8d. per Rupee.
4 do. ...at 1s. 10 15/16d. "
3 do. ...at 1s. 10⅞d. "
2 do. ...at 1s. 10 13/16d. "
1 do. ...at 1s. 10 3/4d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ......at 1s. 10 5/8d. "

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 25th July, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ......£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £464,100
RESERVE FUND ......£ 32,200.

HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. Sawer Esq.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Firepremiums 1862		300,690	15	11
Do. 1863		341,668	3	2
Do. 1864		406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,150	18	6
Do. 1862	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Bombay, 16th September, 1864.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, a Pamphlet of 30 pages on MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT in Bombay. By a Local Justice of the Peace.—Price 12 annas, Cash.
11th July 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

ON SALE, one Sample 9-Horse Power PORTABLE and one Sample 6-horse power VERTICAL STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE, complete.
TIMMIS, WORMALD, & Co.
Opposite Custom House.

FOR SALE.—We have just received a large Consignment of CORRUGATED SHEET IRON for roof, MEAT-CUTTING MACHINE, and AMERICAN FLOUR. Apply to the undersigned.
HIPTOOLA ALLYBHOY & Co.,
No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
Bombay, 19th May 1868.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of:—
Gent's Calf Walking Boots, extra stout.
Do. Enamel do. do.
Do. do. Jack Boots.
Do. Calf Wellingtons, spur boxes.
Do. Patent Dress do. do.
29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat,
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, approved IRON NIGHT SOIL RECEPTACLES.

These Receptacles are highly recommended for closets having no connected drain or sewer to carry off the stagnant water. PRICE RUPEES THIRTY EACH complete, and delivered to any address in the city. Estimates for fitting the above, erecting closets, &c., &c., made out on the shortest notice. Apply to
M. McINERNY,
30, Dadur Road, Bombay. General Contractor.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GOODS, just landed ex "TWILIGHT" and "AMBROSE":—
1,000 6 lb. Tins Preserved Beef.
150 6 lb. " " Mutton.
60 4 lb. " " Do.
30 Barrels extra prime Irish Mess Pork.
20 Coils 15 thread to 3¾ inch Europe Rope.
5 " 3 to 5 inch Manilla Rope.
25 " Hambroline, Ratline, Spunyarn, Housline, and Marline.
COUPLAND & Co.,
Military Square.

FOR SALE, on Board Ship "DENMARK," from Liverpool—
2,670 Tons Brymbo Steam Coal.
250 Tierces I. M. Beef.
150 Barrels Irish Pork.
20 " Oatmeal.
30 " Split Peas.
13 Casks Vinegar.
4 " } Fortified Lime Juice.
50 Cases }
20 Boxes Soap.
12 Casks, 6 lbs. tins, Boiled Beef.
12 " 6 " " Soup and Bouilli.
3 " 2 " " Assorted Soups.
6 " 2 " " " Meats.
50 ½ Cwt. Tins Preserved Potatoes.
285 Bags 1st Navy Bread in Tanks.
75 Barrels 1st Cabin Bread.
300 " Kiln-dried Flour.
50 Firkins Butter.
265 Cheese in Tins.
99 Hams in Canvas.
100 Barrels bottled Beer.
25 " " Porter.
2 Casks 2 lbs. Vegetables.
2 ½ Cwt. Tins Compressed Vegetables.
1 Cask assorted Pickles in Bottles.
4 Casks Pickles and Vinegar.
1 Cask, 6 dozens, White Pepper.
1 " 12 dozens Mustard.
1 " Preserved Carrots and Onions.
50 Cases Fortified Lime Juice.
12 Quarter Casks Rum.
200 Cases Sherry Wine.
200 " Martell's Brandy.
40 " Champagne.
40 Boxes Cavendish Tobacco.
30 Bread Tanks complete.
20 7-inch Patent Pump Leathers.
10 V. I. Rubber Valves.
9 " " Rings for Covers.
12 Cwt. of Wrought Spikes.
8 " Cut Nails.
6 Casks White Zinc Paint.
6 " Brunswick Green Paint.
4 " Black Paint.
20 Barrels Stockholm Tar.
20 " " Pitch.
9 " Raw Linseed Oil.
6 " Boiled " do.
2 " Spirits Turpentine.
12 " Engine Oil.
2 " Engine Tallow.
6 Bales Coloured Engine Waste.
7 Barrels Bright Varnish.
10 Casks Black Varnish.
116 Coils Cordage, 2 to 8 inch.
10 " 2 Yarn Spunyarn.
5 " 3 " "
5 " Fine Spunyarn.
5 " Assorted Amberline.
5 " Marline.
5 " Houseline.
80 Bundles, ½ cwt. each, Brown Oakum.
200 Bolts extra R. N. Canvas, Nos. 1 to 5.
285 " Navy Boiled " " 1 to 5.
20 " Tarpauling, 30 in.
50 dozens Fine Seaming Twine.
20 " " Roping "
Apply to OWEN & OKELL, 40 Meadow Street,
Agents for Owners of Ship "Denmark."

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

FRENCH BOOKS FOR SALE.

Le Regiment Fantastique. Par Victor Dazur ...Rs. 2 12
Waterloo. Suite du Conscrit de 1813. Par E. Chatrian 2 4
Madame Thérèse. Par E. Chatrian 2 4
Prosper Randoce. Par Victor Cherbuliez 2 12
Charles Demailly. Par E & J. de Goncourt...... 2 4
Le Page Fleur-de-Mai. Par P. du Terrail 2 4
Histoire d'un Conscrit de 1813. Par E. Chatrian... 2 4
La Montagne. Par J. Michelet 2 12
Histoire d'un Paysan—1789. Par E. Chatrian...... 2 4
Le Chevrier. (Scenes de la vie rustique.) Par F. Fabre 3 12
Mademoiselle Ma Femme. Par H. de Kock 2 4
Un Cas de Conscience. Anne-Marie. L'Herboriste — L'Accordeur. L'Officier d'Infanterie de Marine. Par Chas. Barbara...... 2 4
Au Pays de L'Astrée. Par Marie Proth 2 4
Monsieur de Camors. Par O. Feuillet 2 4
Le Journal d'une Héritière. Par A. Achard 2 4
Contes d'un Buveur de Bière. Par C. Deulin...... 2 4
Attendre-Esperer. Les désirs de Marinette. Par A. Leo 1 8
Ma Tante Péronne. Par Champfleury...... 3 0
Les Derniers Jeunes Gens. Par Chas. Narrey 2 4
La Dette De Sang. Par La Comtesse Dash...... 4
Double Histoire. Histoire d'un fait divers. Par A Leo...... 1 8
Mademoiselle Merquen 2 4
Un Chatiment. Par A. Joanne 2 12
La Chasse en Algérie. Par H. Bechade...... 0 12
La Reine des Prairies. Par G. de Cassagnac 0 12
Souvenirs D'Allemagne. Par G. de Nerval...... 0 12
Pendant La Moisson. Par E. Souvestre 0 12
Louis Hubert. Par Eugène Bonnemère 2 4
Le Bouquet de Cérises. Par Francis Wey 0 12
Les Derniers Paysans. Par E. Souvestre...... 0 12
Brillat le Menuisier. Par Kauffmann 0 12
L'Ensorcelée. Par J. B. D'Aurevilly...... 0 12
Le Chevalier des Touches. Par J. B. D'Aurevilly... 2
Chimie des Couleurs pour la peinture a l'eau et a l'huile. Par M. J. Lefort...... 4 0
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HOUSEHOLD BOOKS.

Indian Domestic Economy and Receipt Book. By the late Dr. Riddell ......Rs. 10 0
Modern Cookery for Private Families. By Eliza Acton 5 0
Model Cookery and House-keeping Book. By Mary Jewry 5 12
The Cook's Guide and House-keeper's Assistant. By Francatelli...... 3 12
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Mackenzie's 5,000 Receipts in the useful and domestic arts 8 0
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Enquire Within upon Everything 2 0

BOOKS ON FREEMASONRY.

Mackey's (Dr. A. G.) Lexicon, 3rd edn. By D. Campbell 3 12
History of Freemasonry to present day. By J. G. Findel. Translated and with preface by Dr. C. Van Dalen 7 8
Claret's The Whole of Craft Free-Masonry. 5th edn., with very considerable improvements. (Lock & Key, and handsomely bound) 35 0
Carlile's Manual of Freemasonry, in 3 parts 2 12
A Ritual and illustrations of Freemasonry, accompanied by numerous engravings, and a key to the Phi Beta Kappa 2 12
The Mysteries of Freemasonry, &c. &c. By J. Fellows, A.M. 2 12
Bombay, 20th July, 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, SHERRY, in one, two, or three dozen cases. Price Rs. 24 per doz. Apply to
J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
1 Bruce Lane, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons BRANDIES' Champagne Cognac in 1 and 3 doz. cases at Rs. 22 0 p. doz.
Vieux " Do. " 18 0 "
Cognac " Do. " 16 "
RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London:—
CHAMPAGNE......Quarts in Cases of...... 1 doz. each
Do. ...Pints do. ...... 2 "
MOSELLE ......Quarts do. ...... 1 "
Do. ...Pints do. ...... 2 "
HOCK......(Hockheimer) Quarts. do... 1 "
Do......(Marcobrunner) Qts. do... 1 "
EAU DE COLOGNE ...... 6 Bottles in a Box
ALSO,
Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block.
SUPERIOR LAROSE CLARET in cases of 1 doz. each
Do. ......(St. Julien) ...... 1 "
W. NICOL & Co.

LIST OF WINES OF MESSRS. VOLKART BROTHERS.
MEADOW STREET, No. 5.

CHAMPAGNE,		Quarts	Rs.
Champagne	Titus Newhouse	"	18
Sillery	E. Irroy & Co.	"	38
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.			
Sparkling Schwarzhofberg	F. Kehrmann.	Quarts	34
do. Hock	do.	"	22
do. Moselle Muscatel	do.	"	22
do. Moselle No. 2	Titus Newhouse	"	30
do. Moselle No. 2	do.	Pints	31
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Quarts	22
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Pints	23
STILL HOCK.			
Queen Victoria Vineyard	G. M. Pabstman Son.	Quarts	48
do. Blue Label	do.	"	54
Ruedesheimer	Gebr. Schmits	"	32
Schloss Johannisberg	do.	"	36
CLARETS.			
Chateau Larose	H. Hernozant & Co.	Quarts	24
Chateau de Frauds	H. and C. Balaresque	"	19
Vraicanon	do.	"	24
Chateau Puissequin	R. G. Hobbs & Co.	"	17
Chateau de Issau	do.	"	34
Margaux	do.	"	12
Clos Fourtet St. Emillion	do.	"	28
Bages Pauliac	do.	"	34
Milon Pauliac	do.	"	34
St. Julien Medoc (4 dozen case)	Van Overzee & Co.	"	36
Chateau Leovillee	H. Hernozant & Co.	"	19
Do. Bellevue	do.	"	14
St. Emellion	do.	"	10
SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.			
Sherry No. 4	Titus Newhouse	Quarts.	26
Port Wine " 1	do.	"	18
do. " 2	do.	"	22
do. " 3	do.	"	28
Burgundy Ports	R. G. Hobbs & Co.	"	12
do.	do.	"	16
Brandy	do.	"	18
do.	do.	"	24
do.	H. Hibelot & Co.	"	18
do.	do.	"	20
do.	John Backes	"	15
do.	Oliver Peyriac	"	14
Old Cognac	R. G. Hobbs & Co.	"	30
do.	Blanchy Freres & Co.	"	22
Best do.	do.	"	30
Best do.	R. G. Hobbs & Co.	"	30
Vermuth Superior	"	"	16
Absynthe	"	"	30
Ginger Wine	Titus Newhouse	"	17
Bonekamp of Maagbitter		"	20
Old Champagne Cognac	H. & C. Balaresque.	"	22

Terms—CASH.
VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, March, 1868.

INSURANCES.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.
LYON & Co.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED—1843.
Messrs. JAMES, HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept Risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels at current rates of premium to England, and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.
Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Fire and Life—Head Office, Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions)

Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.
Deputy Chairmen—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq. | William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq. | George B. Kerferd, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq. | Peter Maxwell, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq. | Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq. | John T. Pagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq. | John Sharp, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. | J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq. | C. J. Thomas, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq. | H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq. | Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.

Actuary and General Manager.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
Sub-Manager—Thomas Walton Thomson.
Bankers—The Liverpool Commercial Bank. The National Provincial Bank of England.
Auditors—Messrs. Harmood Banner & Son, Accountants.
Physicians—James Turnbull, M. D. Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M. D., London; F. S. Stedman, M. D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY—Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 22 Vic., cap. XXV.

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

Chief Offices—316 Regent Street, London.

The progress of the Society's Premium Revenue continues satisfactory, it having reached, in 1866, the sum of £349,143 as against £310,623 in 1865.

The Society is now doing a New Business almost unprecedented.

New Premium Income in 1858, 1859, 1860— £ 76,000
" " 1861, 1862, 1863— £117,000
" " 1864, 1865, 1866— £171,000

The Royal Naval and Military and East India Life Department is under the especial patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen

VICE-PATRONS.

Field Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., General Commanding in Chief.
His Grace the Duke of Richmond, K. G.
Right Honorable Earl Grey.
Right Honorable Sir Stafford Northcote, Secretary of State for India.
Viscount Eversley.
Admiral Sir James Alexander Gordon, G.C.B.
General Sir John H. Burgoyne, Bt., G.C.B.
General Sir Hew D. Ross, G.C.B., R.A.
Major General Lord William Paulet, K.C.B.
Lieut.-General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B.
Lieut.-General William Frederick Forster, K.H.

Chairman of Directors.
General Sir FREDERIC SMITH, K.H., F.R.S.

COLONIAL BRANCH.
Australia.—Melbourne, Sydney.
Canada.—Montreal.
India.—Bombay.

DIRECTORS OF INDIAN BRANCH.
Andrew Hay, Esq., Sheriff of Bombay.
H. Manisty, Esq., Solicitor, Bombay.
Edward Morriss, Esq., Manager Agra Bank, Bombay.
Medical Referee.—Dr. W. G. Hunter.
Secretary in India—J. L. Napier Hay, Esq.

Assurances effected, Policies issued, Premiums received, and Claims settled in Bombay without reference to Home Office.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Every description of this important business is transacted by the Society, at rates which will be found to be generally more moderate than those of any other Insurance Company in India, with or without participation in profits.

Annual and Half-yearly Premiums, for Assurance of Rs. 1,000 (£100) to be paid at death, reducible to English Rates on return to Europe.

Age next Birth-day.	CIVIL. PREMIUM. Annual. R. A. P.	Half-yearly. R. A. P.	Age next Birth-day.	MILITARY. PREMIUM. Annual. R. A. P.	Half-yearly. R. A. P.
20	30 7 4	15 3 8	20	34 0 8	17 0 4
30	35 10 8	17 13 4	30	39 14 0	19 15 0
40	44 12 0	22 6 0	40	47 15 4	23 15 8
50	59 8 0	29 12 0	50	61 14 0	30 15 0
60	0	42 4 0	60	83 10 8	43 5 4

1. Policies once issued by this Society are absolutely indisputable except in cases of fraud.
2. Policies in full force during days of grace allowed for payment of premium.
3. Policies which have been in force for 5 years are not liable to forfeiture on account of the temporary inability of the assured to pay the premium, as the Directors will advance the premium as often as the value of the Policy will admit and allow the amount to remain as debt against the Policy.
4. Medical Fees paid by the Society when the Assurance is for Rs. 2,500 and upwards.

FIDELITY ASSURANCE

The European Assurance Society is the only Society in England, India, and the Colonies specially empowered by the British Parliament to guarantee the Fidelity of, or become Surety for Officers of Her Majesty's Naval, Military, and Civil Services, besides, Managers, Secretaries, Accountants, Cashiers, Shroffs, Clerks, and others holding situations of trust in Banks and public Companies, private Firms, &c.

FIDELITY AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMBINED.

This method, introduced by this Society, confers important advantages by the Reductions allowed in the Life Premiums to the extent of from 50 to 100 per cent. of the Guarantee Premium.

C. J. WALLIS, Offg. Secy. in India.
Bombay, June, 1868.
Proposal Forms and every information to be had from the Secretary and Agents in India.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. Ld.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales, 26, Victoria.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August. 1868.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency is now reduced to (6) Six annas per cent per annum,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Agents.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.
James Alexander, Esq. | James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq. | Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq. | Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq. | Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq. | J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq. | Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P. | Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M. P. | Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the Standard Life Assurance Company and the Colonial Life Assurance Company, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
Bombay Board.
S. L. Acland, Esq.
H. Somerville, Esq.
W. Nixon, Esq.
A. E. Ashley, Esq.
Agents at Bombay.
The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Ld
1st October 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.
J. Alexander Hankey, Esq.—Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.	Without profits.	Age next birth-day.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums. The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the Lndon Assurance as above, payable either here, or in London.

For further information and prospectuses apply to.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation
Bombay, 7th December 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Pariament 6, William IV., Cap. 64.—Invested Capital Rupees 8,237,000, of which Fifty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
A. Hay, Esq. | J. Dunbar, Esq.
J. Bogie, Esq. | H. G. Dunlop, Esq.
and
E. Morris Esq.
Agents.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Medical Referee. | *Solicitors.*
Dr. F. S. Stedman. | Messrs. Kelly & Co.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring... ... ... £7,590,968
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,458,379
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were £823,798

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit, " 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium... 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate ... Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium Rs. 123 0 0

No Society Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies, Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED. AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be Assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, *i. e.* without Profits, at Reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fee shall be paid by the assured.
7th.—All claims paid within thre months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, eunder discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, Indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two thirds of their estimated value

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

SALES BY AUCTION.

G. B. GLADDING.

On TUESDAY, the 18th August, at 2 P. M., G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, in Hummum Street. The business, good-will, 2 first-class Billiard Tables, Soda Water Machine, Soda Water Fountain, Stock, Furniture, &c., complete, of the "London Refreshment Rooms," particulars may be had on application to the Manager.
G. B. GLADDING.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
3, Marine Stree, Bombay.

SALE OF FOOLSCAP, MEDIUM, AND DEMY PAPER.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—
7 Cases, each 36 reams, blue laid Edinburgh Foolscap, 12 lbs.
5 do. 50 do. 10 lbs.
2 do. 10 do. Hand-made medium, 34 lbs.
1 do. 20 do. do. Demy, 24 lbs.

SALE OF CANVAS AND TWINE.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—
25 Bales, each 21 Bolts superior Merchant Navy Canvas No. 1, 2, and 3, by Thomas Bell.
12 do. each 300 lbs, superior Twine.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—
15 Bales Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs. 39 in.
20 " " " 6 lbs. 39 "
4 " " " 11 lbs. 54 "
7 " " T. Cloth 6 lbs. 32 "
18 " " Domestic 24 lbs. 38 "
1 " Scarlet Army Cloth.
1 " Green ditto.
1 Case White Drill.
5 " Grey Dhotees.
1 " T. Red Dorias.
4 " French Paper.
2 Cases of Fancy Goods consisting of Earthen Toys, Teapots, Cups, Mugs, Tobacco Boxes, Jugs, Flower Vases, Sample Hardware, &c.
1 English Gold Lever Watch.
1 Silver Keyed Flute, in case, by Rudoll and Rose.
A Brass Bedstead.
22 very handsome Gas Lamps on posts.
64 Kegs and 39 Bags Nails.
15 Tierces Beef in prime condition.
A few E. Plated Cruet Frame, Candlesticks, Spoons and Forks.
A few Grindstones on stands, 6, 8, 10, and 12 in.
An assortment of very elegant Gilt Lockets, Brooches, and Breast Pins.
A few cases of Fresh Oilmanstores and Perfumery by the celebrated maker G. F. Coward, London, consisting of Durham Mustard, Vinegar, Tart Fruits, Jams, Patras, Currants, Pearl Barley, Scotch Oatmeal, Yarmouth Bloaters, Peppermint Lozenges, Seidlitz Powder, Epsom Salts, Essence of Ginger and Peppermint, Brandy Bitters, Levender Water, Eau de Luce, Milk of Roses, Oil of Roses, Macassar Pomade, Golden Oil, Camphorated and Victoria Dentifrice, Tooth Brushes, Jamaica Pomatum, Honey Soaps, &c. &c.
Bombay, 8th August, 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of Piece Goods consisting of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Domestics, Jaconets, Longcloths, &c.

Also,—Several lots of Reading Books, one Cask of Iron Glue-pots, of sizes, 30 boxes of China Preserves, a few boxes of China Cheeroots.

By order of the Superintendent of Army Clothing.
A quantity of Leather and Canvas leggings.
A few Great Coats.
On account and at the risk of the concerned—
8 Crates of preserved Potatoes (damaged).
A few bales of Printing Papers of different weights; an Invoice of Bohemian Glassware, Flower Vases, Toilet Bottles, one case of Toys, or figures of Christ, Mary, Angels, Crying Dolls of large and small sizes.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A few boxes of best Pinet Castilian Brandy.
Do. do. do. S. Miller's Sherry.
Do. do. do. Crown's Port.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 8th August, 1868.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
No. 19, Meadow Street.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY next, the 11th instant, at his Rooms in Meadow Street, sundry articles of Blackwood Furniture, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Couches, Cots, Sideboard, Clothes Presses, Chest of Drawers with Glass Book Cases, Wardrobes, a large Office Writing Table with Writing Board, Dressing and Washing Tables, Dressing Glasses, Ice Box, Plated, Glass, and Crockery Ware, a Revolver, Books, a double-barrelled Gun by Westley Richards, a Saddle Horse, a single poled Bengal Rowtee, and various other articles.

Also,
By order of the Administrator General.

A few articles of Trinkets belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Caspar M. Jung *alias* Charles Jones, deceased, consisting a Gold Watch, a Scarf Pen in case, Studs, a Solitaire, Sleeve Links, &c., and Sundry Effects of other deceased persons.

Also,

To close a concern, a few cases of Electro-plated Spoons and Forks for 12 persons each, a few cases of Peppermint Lozenges, Confectionary, a large Hand Organ, and a large Rocking Horse, &c. &c.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
Bombay, 8th August, 1868.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, such as Shirtings, Madapollams, T. Cloths, Jaconets, &c.
7 English Iron Ship Stoves.
A large quantity of Writing Ink.
100 Coils best Gavanised Wire, well-twisted and of 5 strands.
2481—2507—27 Bales 1,250 Pieces of Grey Shirtings, 7½ to 8 lbs. 44 in.
2994—3013—20 do. 1,000 do. do.
7½ lbs. 45 in.
25 Bales of Grey Shirtings, 6 lbs. 40 in.
20 do. do. do. 8 to 11 lbs.
20 Cases Red Ground Prints.
13 do. Light do. do.

AT 1 P. M.

A first-class London West End Brougham built by Lawrie and Marner.
Any Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF TELEGRAPH WIRE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—
186 Coils Galvanised Telegraph Wire, No. 5½
1 " " Charcoal Binding Do., No. 15.

FOR SALE, THE INMAN LINE SCREW STEAMER.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant at 2 P. M., the Inman Line Screw Steamer "CITY OF MANCHESTER," 350 Horse Power, particulars as under:—
British, built at Meadowside, Partick, Glasgow & Co., Lanark 1851.
Number of Decks......One and a spar.
" " Masts......Four.
Rigged ......Barque.
Stern ......Square.
Build ......Cleucher.
Galleries ......Mock.
Head ......Demi Woman.
Frame Work ......Iron.

MEASUREMENT.

	Feet.	Tenths.
Length from the inner part of main steam Stern Post	261	8
Main breadth to outside plank	36	2
Depth in hold from tonnage Deck to ceiling at Midships	25	3
TONNAGE.	**Tons.**	
Tonnage under tonnage Deck	1,265	03
Closed in spaces above the tonnage Deck if any, viz.:—		
Space or spaces between Decks	583	02
Poop—2 Smoke Houses	9	10
Round House—Chief Mate's Room	3	52
Other inclosed spaces, if any, naming them Side Houses	45	72
Gross Tonnage	1,906	39
Reduction for space required for propelling power	610	04
Register tonnage	1,296	35

Excellent accommodation for about 40 First-class Passengers.

The Steamer is now in Government employ, and now in Bombay Harbour and open for inspection.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM ROAD.

On FRIDAY next, the 14th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction, on the Premises, by order of Government the undermentioned property, viz.:—

All that oart or piece or parcel of land or ground called or known by the name of Motey Churney Oart, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, and the Cocoanut and other Trees growing thereon, situate on the Girgaum Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and sixty-nine feet in length on the south side thereof, five hundred and forty-seven feet in length on the north side thereof, fifty-three feet in breadth, on the west side thereof, and fifty feet and three inches in breadth on the east side thereof, being equal to three thousand one hundred and eleven square yards, in the whole more or less; and which said premises are bounded as follows:— that is to say, on the east by the Girgaum Road aforesaid, on the west by the Oart of Mahomed Ally Rogay and the European Burial Ground, on the north by the Oart or ground of Shreecrustna Wassoodewjee, and on the south by the Oart of Luxumonjee Hurrichunderjee, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 103 and now under No. 102, and stand in the Books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 45.

The sale will be subject to conditions which will be then read, and copies of which may be obtained on application to the Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th August, 1868. BENNETT & Co.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

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